

The INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VIII.—No. 1.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1890.

TERMS: \$2.00 per year, in advance
Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE NEW LITERARY LION OF ENGLAND—A STRIKING EXAMPLE OF HEREDITARY GENIUS.

BY MALCOLM MCPHERSON.

THE young litterateur, Rudyard Kipling, whose brilliant short stories are now the rage both in England and on this side of the Atlantic, seems to have literally leaped into fame. Like Byron, he awoke one morning to find himself famous. With Andrew Lang as a kind of literary foster father and cicerone, he has suddenly had the portals of the most exclusive intellectual society of London thrown open to him, for Lang, as a critic, occupies the unique reputation of being the literary Warwick of England, the maker or unmaker of kings in the realm of letters, whose appreciation or condemnation of an author is accepted without dispute. That the brilliant Scotchman is apt to be capricious in bestowing his favors is well known in the literary circles of London, but as whatever the opinions he chooses to express may be are always characterized by brilliance, learning and massive ability, there are few persons who care to quarrel openly with him over his dictums. It is no wonder, therefore, that when he "discovered" Rudyard Kipling, and announced throughout the world that he had found a gem of rare beauty and value, literary London at once took the young author to its arms and accepted him as the newest of intellectual lions.

Under the circumstances, it is natural that, while a great deal has been written about Rudyard Kipling's genius and personality that is perfectly true, there has also been a vast deal of nonsense, as, for instance, when some gobemouche announced the other day that Kipling was an American—a graduate of Harvard College, or something of that sort—and neither an Englishman nor an Anglo-Indian. The writer happened to have the good fortune several years ago of being intimately acquainted with the Kipling family in India, and this circumstance enables him to point out to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER one remarkable peculiarity about Rudyard that, so far as he knows, has not been much dwelt upon by those who have been writing about the famous and fortunate young author in the

magazines and public press both of England and this country. That peculiarity is this, that Rudyard Kipling furnishes an almost perfect example or illustration of hereditary genius.

The elder Kipling was employed by the government of Bombay as one of the art professors in the Bombay School of Design. He was an admirable artist and original designer, and many a young Parsee, Hindoo, Mahomedan or Goanese, who has chosen to follow art in carving, painting or sculpture, owes today whatever success he has had to the admirable training which he received under Professor Kipling and his humorous associate, Principal Terry. One of Professor Kipling's fads—if one may call such a thing a fad—was the preservation of native art in all its original purity. He treated with the utmost scorn and indignation all attempts to debase native art by intermixing it with European notions and commercial devices. He wanted the style of Mahomedan and Hindoo architecture to be preserved and encouraged in its original purity; he deplored any influence that would make the jewelers and designers in metal depart from the unique styles of their forefathers; and to him aniline dyes were an abomination when introduced into the textures woven by the native artisans in their bazaars. His enthusiasm on this subject attracted the notice of the government of India, and when he was offered the lucrative and important position of principal of the School of Arts of Lahore, the famous capital of the Punjab, which Milton wrote enthusiastically about in "Paradise Lost," no one in India was surprised at the selection.

Professor Kipling, however, was something more than an artist. He was a prolific and delightful writer, and his literary contributions to such newspapers as the *Allahabad Pioneer*, the *Times of India*, or the *Bombay Gazette*—then the leading English papers in the East—were read by thousands with the keenest delight. But it is not alone to his father's side of the house that Rudyard Kipling owes his genius, for his mother also was a person of remarkable literary attainments. The letters, stories, criticisms and poems of Alice Kipling were admired throughout the length and breadth of India for their

easy gracefulness and exquisite daintiness of fancy. And she could be vigorous, too, when she chose to be so, for her mind had masculine characteristics which made her a favorite with men and a terror to the society of her own sex, who regarded her as something between a blue stocking and a mocking, iconoclastic demon. When the writer used to meet the Kiplings out at dinner he had many an opportunity of seeing Alice Kipling discomfit the most intellectual men at the table by her wit, her learning and her marvelous *esprit*. Judges, military men and distinguished civilians did not particularly care for entering into an intellectual contest with Rudyard Kipling's mother, for she very rarely came off second best in the encounter. As for the ladies, they were generally afraid of her, for she had no mercy on their foibles and satirized their social jealousies and fads with the most polite but galling cynicism. They prayed to be saved from that terrible *bas bleu*.

It was a fortunate thing for Rudyard Kipling that his father accepted the principalship of the Lahore School of Arts, for otherwise it is extremely doubtful whether he would be at the present moment the bronzed *fulvus leo* of England's literary world. The society of the Punjab is almost entirely a military aristocracy. Lahore abounds in regimental messes, and every cantonment in the country round has one or more of these militant institutions. It is very seldom that the government of India has not a little war of some kind on its hands along the wild frontier of India, and as the boundaries of the Punjab are contiguous to countries occupied by troublesome tribes, such as Afghans, Beloochees, Cashmerees, Swatees and Ghilzaies, British regiments quartered in that province seldom have the chance of leaving it without seeing active service. Naturally, the principal subject of conversation at the symposia of the regimental messes is war and war adventures. Here, then, was the field wherein Rudyard Kipling got most of the materials and wonderful local color for his famous stories, so that with the inherited genius of his parents and the singular character of his surroundings in the Punjab, it is less surprising that he has turned out to be the literary lion of the day than it would have been if he had not developed intellectual characteristics sufficient to make him a marked man among the English-speaking race. One thing is certain, and that is that his work has already given the printer everywhere an immense amount of work to do which he would not otherwise have had.

The writer has ridden many times with young Kipling inside the railed track on the Bombay Esplanade—the one on his raw-boned Waler, the boy on his shaggy Deccan "tat"—and there has been no more pleasant surprise for him than that the dull boy of that time should have developed into the brilliant man he is now. He is being sharply criticized by Howells and others, but he will, if he lives long enough, undoubtedly prove that he prefers to be the lion to the predatory jackal that is content to be a humble follower for his prey; hence the force of my caption—a Striking Example of Hereditary Genius.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A CRITICISM OF PLATEN PRESSES.

BY ALTON B. CARTY.

I KNOW of no platen press in the market that in proper hands and worked within its capacity will not do good work, and yet there are many opinions advanced as to which style of machine is the best. Some printers buy all Gordons, others prefer Universals, still others are partial to the Liberty, and so on. I am not partial to any platen press, although I am when cylinders are under discussion. In purchasing a platen press the first matter to be considered is the class of work to be exacted of the machine, as all presses are not built to stand well under equal strain, notwithstanding all claims by builders to the contrary; also as to speed, as some presses can be run at a much higher rate of speed than others and no damage result. The great mistake made by employing printers is the failure to consult with practical pressmen before making purchases. The idea that "the pressman knows nothing, and I know it all," prevails to the detriment of the employing printer. Instead of purchasing only one style of press, it may be that an advantage will accrue to have several of one kind for heavy work or slow speed and some lighter makes for fast work.

In purchasing a press the conveniences for handling the same should be first considered. The ink supply, distribution and otherwise, must not be neglected. If the work to be done requires a large amount of ink and is a heavy form and moderate speed only is expected, the Universal will prove satisfactory. But you can not run the Universal at a high rate of speed for any length of time without developing a shakiness in the movement of the platen, and also do injury to the rollers. I admire the Universal for its square impression, its ink supply when more color is required on one section than on others, and its ability to withstand strain; but the Universal has its objections. The new Gordon is a good machine for general work at a lively speed, but it is rather top heavy in its larger sizes. I admire the disk distributor for general work, especially on short runs, but the inability to secure a steady supply of ink for heavy forms is an objection to the Gordon. I have tried all the fountains I ever heard of, but I declare them all failures on the Gordon. The Duplex distributor on the Golding is a good feature of that press, but has not yet attained perfection. For fast speed on small forms the Pearl gives satisfaction, the Baltimore Jobber being too light. As to the roller movements on the different makes of presses I believe the Universal the best, as an even pressure of the rollers against the form is secured, which is not the case with other styles of machines. The short springs on the new style Gordon soon become weak and the rollers will not bear against the form in the middle sufficiently to give it a good inking. The springs need to be replaced with new ones quite frequently, although the cost is trifling. The long springs of the old style Gordon and Peerless give better satisfaction and last longer. Presses having a

square impression like the Universal and Eclipse will require but little, if any, changing of the impression screws when alternating from heavy to light forms, and vice versa, the Gordon ranking next, while the Peerless, Golding, Baltimore Jobber, and similar machines require frequent changes. The impression setting arrangement on the Golding is so simple and effective as to, in a large measure, make up the difference. It is best, where much work of the same class is done, to keep several presses exclusively for the purpose. Under such circumstances the impression screws need not be changed for months. Now, do not suppose there is nothing good in any platen press, for if such an interpretation is made of this article it is an error. I have only tried to show you the weak points, the good ones being more abundant; but knowing the weaknesses you are better able to purchase the machine you want and will be better satisfied when you purchase it. Be careful to get a press particularly adapted to the work expected of it, and there will be no trouble or regret in the future.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPER SERVILITY.

BY SAM G. SLOANE.

THERE is prevalent among the country newspapers a species of willing servility that must be extremely humiliating to any person possessing a spirit of sturdy independence, and a consciousness of that manly hardihood of character that makes him feel his ability to wage successfully the battle of life. This willing servility is manifested in various ways, and with many has grown to be almost chronic. Week in, week out, one reads in the columns of the country press, and often in papers with some city pretensions, such items as this:

John Smith, Esq., was in town last Monday and helped the poor printer by paying cash for six months' subscription. Mr. Smith is one of our most substantial and well-to-do citizens, and is, withal, a generous, whole-souled man. We wish there were more in this community like him.

And again like this, copied exactly as it appeared in the paper from which I take it:

We are under obligations to our friend J. W. Moore, of south of town, for a fine lot of "sass" in the way of a peck of beans and a lot of the finest sweet potatoes we have sampled this season. Jim never forgets the hungry printer when he comes to town.

And here is still another taken from a paper before me, and given verbatim:

This number begins Vol. 5. Please help us all you can. Prices of farm products have advanced, while the cost of the subscription has not. We must have more help and prompt payment, or round up. If the citizens want the *Times* to continue they have got to evidence it by giving us more to do.

Besides this class of matter, all through the reading columns (of the home sides) one encounters such heart-rending, importuning appeals as, "Patronize the poor printer"; "Pay up your subscription, we need the money to meet our bills"; "Subscribe now, and induce your neighbor to subscribe, and help us out; we need the money to keep the paper going"; "Our appeal for aid

last week was responded to by several of our citizens who generously paid up their back subscriptions, and we hope more will do likewise," and so on, *ad nauseam*. It is no wonder, after reading such items, that John Smith, Esq., and "our friend J. W. Moore," walk into the office with the airs of benefactors, and, after paying six months' subscription, and leaving a peck of beans and a few sweet potatoes, proceed to deliver pompous lectures to the editor as to how the paper should be run. When men are made to feel that they have bought the paper (and its editor, too) they naturally feel that it is their prerogative to dictate how it shall be conducted, and they as naturally follow the dictates of their feelings. Even in the starting of many papers this spirit of servility is manifested. Hardly a new venture is made in the country newspaper field that the person making it does not appeal almost directly to the charity of the people of the community in which the venture is made. The "salutatory" is freighted with the cry for aid that the venture may be made a success. Here's the style: "Believing there is 'a long-felt want' in this community for a newspaper, and that the people comprising it will take sufficient pride and interest therein to open their pocketbooks and give it a hearty support, we have determined to make the venture. Now, come forward with your subscriptions and advertising, for without them generously bestowed we shall not be able to make a success of the undertaking. Give us your encouragement and hearty financial support and we will make a paper of which the people of this town and surrounding country will be proud. Remember, the more encouragement and better financial support given us the better paper we will be able to give in return. Our books are now open; come forward, good people, and give us your names and dollars, always remembering it takes money to run a newspaper."

About the above is the wail sent out, together with the promises of many great things (impossible of accomplishment) to be done in return for the begged-for charity. Then, after the paper is thus launched upon a portion of the sea of journalism where there is scarcely depth sufficient to float even the smallest newspaper craft, the few readers and patrons are constantly importuned to continue the charity. It is actually sickening to read some of the begging items (for I can call them nothing less) in many of the papers coming under my notice. There are no defensible reasons why these should find places in the papers under any circumstances whatever. The newspaper business should be as independent of this servility as any other business, and it should be conducted on just as independent a basis. If there be need for this begging course to keep a paper alive, there is no need for the paper in the community in which it is attempted to be published. If one intends starting a paper let him look for a location as he would for any other business. Do not look for a place where a bonus can be secured, nor accept one if offered. Where a bonus is necessary to induce the venture, the odds are largely against it proving a profitable one—it can be

made so only by continuing the bonus (charity) indefinitely. All this time the publisher of such a paper is quite properly looked upon as a subject of charity, and it requires constant begging to secure that charity. Taboo all such locations; make the venture where there is room, or where room can be made; give the public something it wants and will have, then it will not be necessary to make these pitiful appeals for help. Conduct the paper upon an independent and manly basis; have the bearing of moral courage and a personal, self-reliant fortitude. If that which is offered be good and desirable, begging will not be necessary to secure purchasers. They will come of their own volition, buy, and go away feeling that they have been benefited, and not that they have dispensed a little charity for the benefit of another.

In contradistinction to the class of papers above referred to, I give the following (also verbatim) from a paper whose editor knows his rights, and knowing them has the moral courage to assert them. It has that refreshing, vigorous tone about it that at once stamps its author as a man who would scorn proffered charity no matter in what guise it came:

This paper is like merchandise, it is for sale. If you desire your part of it stopped, come and say so. We don't look upon a man with undying hate if he wants to stop his paper and does it like a gentleman; and we don't beg him to continue it, either. It is a straight matter of business—you pay your money and take your paper. If you pay up all back subscription and order your paper discontinued, it will be stopped as cheerfully as it begun. When you hear a man blowing about his not having been able to stop his paper, you can bet your suspender buckles that he owes back subscription. And when you hear him bragging about how he crippled the paper by taking his name off the list, you can bet whisky enough to drown him that he is a fool. So don't give yourself away, friends. A few dollars on arrearages will do more toward stopping a paper than all the talking you are capable of, and the editor will be very glad to get you off the list if he ever gets even with you.

A man who makes a paper that is sought after by readers will have one that will be sought after by advertisers who will pay cash, and he will not have to fill his advertising columns with business on the due-bill plan—the bane and curse in the newspaper business.

I say to the reader, if you are a newspaper proprietor and cannot make a paper the people will want bad enough to subscribe and pay for, and that advertisers who pay money will seek after, without being obliged to lower your dignity as a man to the extent of begging them for their patronage, you have missed your calling, or the proper field in which to exert your abilities and energy (or both), and should make a change as quickly as possible. A newspaper is no more entitled to charitable patronage than any other business, but who ever heard any other business make the claims of support from the public that is daily made by newspapers. No business that expects to survive off the patronage of the community in which it locates ever asks or expects a bonus except a newspaper. Other businesses are paid bonuses, but their patronage and support are always

drawn from elsewhere than the community in which they locate.

Too many papers are started from wrong incentives. They should be started only on cold, rigid business principles. If an axe is to be ground, let those for whose benefit it is ground “put up” for the grindstone and the expense of turning and holding; do not trust to being able to beg it from the members of some community under the guise of being a public benefactor of the community. It will not work, and the one who tries it will but bedraggle his manhood in the dust and dirt of shameful servility. A newspaper man devoid of this servility, and who makes a paper the people want, is looked up to and sought after. He is not cajoled and harrassed by would-be advisors and dictators, but his advice is sought by others. This delectable state can be reached and maintained only by manly independence and the ability to make a paper that will command the attention, respect and patronage of the community in which it is published. One cannot beg his way into this happy state.

The above does not, by any means, apply to all country newspapers. While the rule seems to be as above stated, there are many exceptions, and they stand out in bold relief beside those working according to the rule. It does me much good to get hold of one of these independent, self-reliant papers, whose editor knows what he is here for and is determined to carry out that purpose. Show me this sort of a paper and I will show you one with influence, lots of friends and a good bank account; one whose guiding spirit is possessed of brains and that rugged, self-reliant independence which will win against all obstacles, and to whom could not be offered a greater insult than to attempt to place him in an attitude of servile dependence. Granting that “an honest man is the noblest work of God,” I place the self-reliant, independent, manly man as an undisputed second.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A MODEL COMPOSING ROOM.

BY M. STANISLAUS MURPHY.

THE first thing to be considered in the formation of a model composing room is the room itself. Many workrooms, at the present time, are unfit for the habitation of human beings. They are pestilential abodes, where lurk the germs of many of the diseases humanity are subject to. How can a place be healthy, permeated with the deadly fumes arising from a floor filthy with dirt and thickly coated with an accumulation of tobacco spittle, with here and there an old “soldier,” which perhaps has remained undisturbed for years? How can a room be perfectly healthy, which is never thoroughly ventilated, and where the atmosphere is at all times stifling and oppressive? “Cleanliness is next to godliness,” and in the composing room the exemplification of this fact is as apparent as anywhere. It imparts a degree of comfort which is invigorating. It imbues us with a sense of cheerfulness which seems to

lessen the effect of toil. So, in my idea of a model composing room the first essential is cleanliness, for where it abounds there may be found health and comfort.

The next thing necessary for the completion of my model print shop is a model foreman. In order to command the respect of his subordinates, he should be possessed of a certain amount of dignity, and should endeavor at all times to maintain that civility toward others which he himself should expect to receive. When asked a civil question it becomes the duty of the foreman, by virtue of his position, to grant a civil answer. It don't cost any more for him to speak to his men in a polite and gentlemanly manner than it does to address them as though he were talking to so many dumb animals. A foreman should be consistent in all things. If he has office rules he should exact a rigid enforcement of the same, and should never allow favoritism to divert him from his path of duty. One rule should apply to all, and because a law is violated by a pet of the foreman's it is no reason why his case should receive more consideration than another's. The foreman should treat all alike, exercising good judgment in all things, and by so doing he will command the respect which his position entitles him to.

The third essential thing necessary for the establishment of a model composing room is a gentlemanly force of men. Men are judged by their conversation, and if their discussions are forever upon subjects degrading, there must be a lack of intelligence. Too much vulgarity is indulged in in conversations heard in a great many of the printing offices of today, and in a great many instances it is the result of habit, which could be easily overcome if the effort were made. To ears schooled to such language the effect is not so bad, but when it falls upon strange ears—ears unused to such vile expressions—it is disgusting and repugnant. Printers are credited with possessing more than ordinary intelligence, and it has been many times proven that such credit is justly due. They are capable of entering in discussion upon any topic, and at times their arguments are really instructive, and why they should ever allow such arguments to become interspersed with language that is low and degrading is more than I can understand. There is nothing so elevating to the craft as gentlemanly traits of character, and nothing so demoralizing as actions which are ungentlemanly, and which are unproductive of any good whatsoever.

In the consummation of my model printery I must not omit mention of him, who, in the parlance of the composing room, is known as the "devil," or, more plainly speaking, the apprentice boy. No office would be complete without one. His services are indispensable. But all "devils" are not alike. There are some who seem to be naturally adapted to the business. There are others who seem by nature fitted for almost anything else. The average apprentice is satisfied to be acknowledged as a journeyman after serving his full apprenticeship. There are some who, after working a year or so at the business, get what is termed a severe attack of

"swelled head," and they are journeymen, in their own minds, before the fact becomes known to anybody else. They will give tips to the compositors, and sometimes dictate to the foreman as to how he shall make-up the paper, and in various other ways will make themselves generally useless. Such "devils" would almost as soon pi a form as do a man a favor—only when there is remuneration in it. They are unobliging at all times, and as a consequence incur the enmity of everybody with whom they come in contact. But there are others who are as dissimilar to the ones I have just mentioned as darkness is to daylight; who are at all times obliging and respectful to their superiors, who in turn deem it a pleasure to assist or enlighten such an apprentice with any knowledge pertaining to the business which they may possess. Truly an apprentice like this is worthy of his hire.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

APPRENTICESHIP A PRIME FACTOR.

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

THE passage of the six-day law by the International Typographical Union has created a great deal of discussion by members of that organization, and engendered much cogitation as to what is to be done with the surplus of labor in that particular line. Some favor the six-day law while others oppose it, but all seem to be of the one opinion that something must be done to equalize the amount of work to be obtained or to relieve those who are not fortunate enough to have situations. What all this discussion will result in is difficult of determination, but it is to be hoped that it will effect the passage of a five-day law. In this connection it may be meet to say that with union printers the International Typographical Union is paramount, every member having to abide by its enactments. If the individual is dissatisfied he can endeavor to remedy, but when he comes to oppose a decided majority in a palpable cause, he has the inalienable right of severing his connection with that organization at the doors of which he will ere long be knocking.

As stated, the passage of the six-day law has created a great deal of discussion among the members of the International Union. What, then, would follow the passage of a five-day law? Since the law just passed has awakened a feeling of interest so widespread, it follows that the law suggested would arouse a deeper interest, and it would be twofold in its benefits, for it would force the man holding a situation to rest two days each week and give to those not holding situations more work; in fine it would give to those who have been in the habit of working all the time an opportunity to calmly view the situation and learn what a deplorable condition the printing business is in. Heretofore it seems that when a printer secured a situation his time for looking after the condition of the business was over, and every Tom, Dick and Harry of a bum and blacksmith could join the union for all he cared.

It may be justly conceded that all trades and callings are overstocked with labor, but these are respectively using every effort to regulate this circumstance, and

while the printing business should be the last to be overstocked, since so many accomplishments are required to make a perfect printer, it is, perhaps, the greatest sufferer from this glut, and still less is done toward ameliorating successfully this condition. The nine-hour law, the first step in this direction, failed of its purpose, and now the next step, the six-day law, is receiving condemnation by those who are secured, and if we cannot have harmony in our own ranks how can we hope to accomplish a desired object? If we do not have united effort how can we expect to succeed? If we have too many printers in the business, who is to blame? If we have too many immoral and disreputable characters in the business, whose fault is it? If wages are not commensurate with the work, who is responsible? Plainly and emphatically, the man who works too much. He is the one who has not time to look after his frater's welfare; he it is who has not time to fix conditions governing the employing of prospective learners of the business; he it is who, by his avariciousness, forces the poor wretch with empty purse and craving maw to obtain work when and for what he may.

It is never too late to mend, and since the International has taken such an effective stitch it may be that men may now have time and others the courage to take decided measures in prohibiting the wholesale employment of boys and the turning out of blacksmiths. After that you may go back to seven days, and we will endeavor to introduce an eighth day for you!

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

NO. II.—BY AN OBSERVER.

"REPORTERS' English" is a by-word in both countries, but, as in everything else, the continentalists in this take the cake. They have more license than in England; their sentiments, political, religious (!) and personal, are published with impunity, though, in the vast majority of instances, they are young fellows of between eighteen and twenty-five years of age, whose opinions on most topics will turn a somersault with the mellowing influences of time. Nothing is more common in this country than to find, in one and the same newspaper, flatly contradictory sentiments issuing from the pens of the editor and the reporter! The edification of the reader is naturally an unknown quantity, and the reporter is an uncontrolled influence. More power to his elbow! The following are a few orthographic gems ordinarily employed in the daily press, some of which doubtless have a history or a local significance which an outsider is ignorant of; but on the other hand, that justification has no literary recommendation, as a newspaper man is supposed to include educated persons in his *clientele*. For instance, "governmentalism jeopardized," for "jeopardized"; "held to the court"! brilliant phraseology for "remanded in custody"; the court for cases of insanity is referred to with much preciseness as the "insane court"; prices, etc., are "way down," "way beyond surmise"; "the true inwardness of it";

"a project under way"; "running races," for simple foot races; "the case was continued," the fact being quite the contrary on a suspended hearing; why not say the prisoner or accused was remanded, or the case was adjourned? "Brunet," for brunette, "annex," for "annexe"; "gilt-edge," as applied to anything and anyone; "held up." "B said he had had his clerk examine the law on the subject"; is that equal in clearness to "B said he had caused his clerk to, etc."? Some such expressions doubtless are idioms or provincialisms; others, such as "held to the superior court," are simply ignorant barbarisms, perpetrated by persons who ought to be in another vocation, whose perceptions in verbal expressiveness are "as clear as mud." It is no wonder to see a chairmaker advertising in his circulars that "his chairs, when adopted, formed a more pleasing and comfortable position for worshipping God"! There is at least a sort of sacrilegious humor in his method, but the writer who goes in for slang as a pretense for smartness is a cad, and wants the oversight of some official who could transpose his copy into decent prose. This childish smartness in young fellows who report is overdone, so much so as to have long since lost its originality; like the pranks of a boy in his new suit of clothes, disappear when the novelty has gone. One paper refers to an official having left for St. Clair, saying "the business end of the trip was in his inside coat pocket," in the form of certain bills; and in an endless manner the changes are rung in a vein of personal, if not imitating comment, sometimes really amusing and fresh, but in other instances dull, dreary and demented.

Who does not know of the abuse of confidence dealt out to editors and the public in the voluminous Washington correspondence, containing endless surmises on impossible combinations of events, predictions whose fulfillment is never acknowledged or desired, as the events (when not invented) carry no consequences and vanish into thin air in a few hours! Happy correspondent in such an emporium of conjectural possibilities!

Considering the frequency of communication between the old country and America, it is surprising to read the misstatements made here as to English and Irish affairs. It seems to be partly accountable for by the fact that those who correspond for American papers are glaringly committed to a well-defined set of sentiments, from whom it is simply impossible to obtain a clear, fair, unbiased statement on many phases of English social and political doings and sentiments. Then, there is, outside of this class, the correspondent who could and would represent things fairly, but who has felt his employer's pulse, and writes in a vein to please him rather than in accordance with facts. And, again, we have the editorials of men who know as little of British opinions on most subjects as busy, overworked men at a distance of over 3,000 miles away can be expected to know; only they might be a little more modest and reticent. A few days ago a Chicago editor told his readers that in England and America auctioneers made the sellers of goods pay the requisite fees. Now that is certainly not the case in England,

where he exacts a fee from both buyers and sellers, the former paying five per cent above the knock-down price. The same paper not long ago "scored" Sir William Harcourt for censuring the house of lords for its lazy session. The lords, says the *Herald*, had been as active at least as the commons, and goes on to argue in favor of the principle of delegated powers to Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Now, Sir W. Harcourt, as an advanced home ruler, is for these delegated powers, and had no responsibility for the listlessness of the house of commons as compared with the lords. The joke of the matter is that Harcourt is not in the ministry of the day though the *Herald* plainly thinks he is, else why blame him for slow lawmaking? As to the Irish question in American papers; well, they are not much worse than those in the old country where (in England) there is a psychological barrier reared up by the English mind against most Irish interests, starting with the good old conceited Puritan, but hare-brained and pot-bellied notion that Providence had intended a nation with more than five senses, like the English, to govern their inferiors, the Irish. That has been the pith of the Irish difficulty, but it is gradually being found to be an error. Excepting under electioneering influences, when there is a lot of cowardly pandering to national clamor, the papers here are sound on the subject, when not led by the nose by overzealous demagogues.

One would like to see an editor eliminate the occasional irreligious "rot" indulged in by smart young reporters, who probably have never read a line of Paley's "Evidences" or Butler's "Analogy." One of them lately said, in trying to emphasize some glaring attempt at official hood-winking, that "it was singular how a beneficent being [lower case] who was said to have sent this world spinning in its orbit should permit such doings—nay, winks at them." Fancy the religious instincts of his readers being subjected to such puerile, raw and thick-skinned soullessness, at two cents a copy! Of a kindred spirit is the treatment by some of the reporters of the salvation army in its recent advent. The writers fairly revel in "a real live lord," whom they again term "an individual" with more freedom than taste. They often treat a subject, which admits of rational, fair-minded discussion, in a gaudy, meretricious manner.

The Sunday issues of the American papers are marvels of cheapness and labor. England has nothing of the kind, except the recent issue in London of the New York *Herald's* proprietors. Taking the amount and the quality of the matter into account, they are stupendous productions, rendering free libraries almost superfluous, owing to the range of subjects treated of in a popular manner under circumstances of huge labor, with the cost added to by the accompaniment oftentimes of well got up plates and cuts. This latter art two years ago, however it may be now, was unknown in England as a common accompaniment of letterpress, whereas in this country daily if not hourly occurrences, serious and

funny, are illustrated with more or less artistic finish, probably at enormous expense.

The American sense of humor is undoubted; it seems as if in the air, and as if drunk unconsciously. You can always see through the transparency of the joke—though sometimes too early. Some persons say the faculty is acquired in crossing the Atlantic ocean. That can hardly be so, for if a new arrival fails to see through their jokes and says so, he is hanged, drawn and quartered. Probably it is only acquirable on certain steamers! Their faculty for joking on dolorous, tragical subjects is remarkable.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

BY A. H. M.

OF the perplexities of the composing room, and they are numerous, those relating to punctuation are by no means the least. Watch the perspiring compositor wrestling with an involved sentence, and note the changing expression of his countenance as the emotions of inquiry, doubt, certainty, and again doubt followed by despair, flit through his mind, and then the final decision to seek the "brainery," or, with the muttered "shibboleth," as Byron calls it, recklessly plugging away, trusting that it may be right, or, feeling that the proofreader will mark it differently on principle, it is losing time for him to study over the matter longer. If he appeals to a brother typo for advice or sympathy he probably finds him differing with him as well as the proofreader.

Let any person who may be curious to test the conflicting opinions on the matter of punctuation, take a passage from an ordinary magazine article, and writing out a dozen or so copies of it without punctuation marks, pass them around the composing room with the request that the punctuation be marked in—and the differences of opinion that will be shown when the slips are compared will not be slight in the greater number of cases. Who can decide when grammarians disagree?

The loss to the employing printer as a consequence of these warring opinions is no small item, and that no effort is made to recognize an authority is surprising. A letter in a recent issue of THE INLAND PRINTER emphasizes a remark that punctuation is an art, which may be taken to mean that each proofreader should punctuate according to the work in hand—and, assuming this to be the writer's meaning, his criticisms have a resemblance to the orders of a captain, who, after putting his company through a series of evolutions, finishes the maneuvers with "As you were!" There is nothing too minute in the matter of correct punctuation to be unworthy of discussion when it tends to a final settlement of any disputed point, and that the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER are open to the fullest ventilation of the varied opinions of its readers should be an incentive to all to accept of its courtesy, and give their opinions and reasons for holding them on vexed points of punctuation and kindred matters so that it may be known how great a difference there actually is. Wilson's treatise on punctuation is generally accepted as a good authority for

bookwork, and, however modified by the practice of the reader, it would at least form a basis for printers to build upon. The sparse punctuation of newspapers is a necessity for hurried composition, and should not be taken as authority by printers. The punctuation of bookwork is what is particularly referred to here, and the usage of a great and successful daily paper can have no weight except with the newspaper fraternity, and that influence would but tend to make them use a style diametrically opposite, in the desire to be original. If an agreement could be made upon a method to be employed on a certain class of work, and a text-book compiled with the requirements of which it would be the duty of printers to urge their customers to comply, it would possibly be as practical a way of remedying the evil as might be devised.

With the perfecting of the typesetting machine and the consequent closer competition and larger output of books, we will be forced to make some sort of compromise as individuals and agree on a classified authority for punctuation. Agitation in this direction has been going on in a desultory way in our trade journals for some time, and although scoffed at as impractical and absurd, the effort has not yet been made, and, until it is proved a failure, he is but an enemy of progress who would put hindrances in the way of a movement that, if but only in a slight measure successful, will be a saving of much money, time and vexation.

WRITTEN FOR THE INLAND PRINTER.

NINE HOURS SHOULD BE THE WATCHWORD.

BY OBSERVER.

THE drift of current events, and the recent achievements of inventive genius in the printing industry, indicate the near approach of an event of momentous importance to members of the craft generally and to organized typographers in particular. In short, shorter hours is an inevitable issue in the near future. And the aphorism that "Coming events cast their shadows before," is forcibly verified in this connection. For, preceding this "coming event," arise two ominous shadows—(1) Shall it be an eight-hours day or a nine-hours day? and (2) shall either of these desiderata be attained after protracted strife between labor and capital, or will the latter concede to the former simple justice if a peace conference is held between employer and employé?

The recent victory in the building trade and kindred industries in the chief business centers of the United States should admonish employing printers that a curtailment of the working day in the printing trade is only a question of a short time, and although the National Typothetæ, a year ago, saw "nothing in the state of the printing trade of the country at this time which justifies any reduction in the hours of labor," this august body of gentlemen must surely admit that signs have changed within the past year. What are these signs, and what do they portend? Let us glance at a few of them.

Typesetting machines are now an experimental certainty for newspaper and magazine work; they are, in

the near future, destined to be an expedient to be used to circumvent strikes on daily papers, where large capital is involved and plain composition mainly is required. Cheap labor (i. e., boy labor) and the female compositor are still largely utilized throughout the country, and any effective apprenticeship system seems as remote as ever. If we superadd to this the greed of some "Jonathan Works" who would like to be allowed to labor seven days out of seven, the home signs seem sufficiently complete, and we may as well include a cursory view of passing events on the other side of the big ferry.

Here we find that on August 14 the London Trades Council instructed their delegates by a vote of sixty-two to thirty to support the legal eight-hours day. Again, in a memorandum prepared for the *Board of Trade Journal* by the labor correspondent of the Board of Trade, he cites the fact that there is an increasing percentage of unemployed labor among skilled industries for the past two years. True, this does not apply specifically to the printing industry, but as facts they are very significant when it is known that for years past a nine-hours day has been customary in the printing trade of Great Britain.

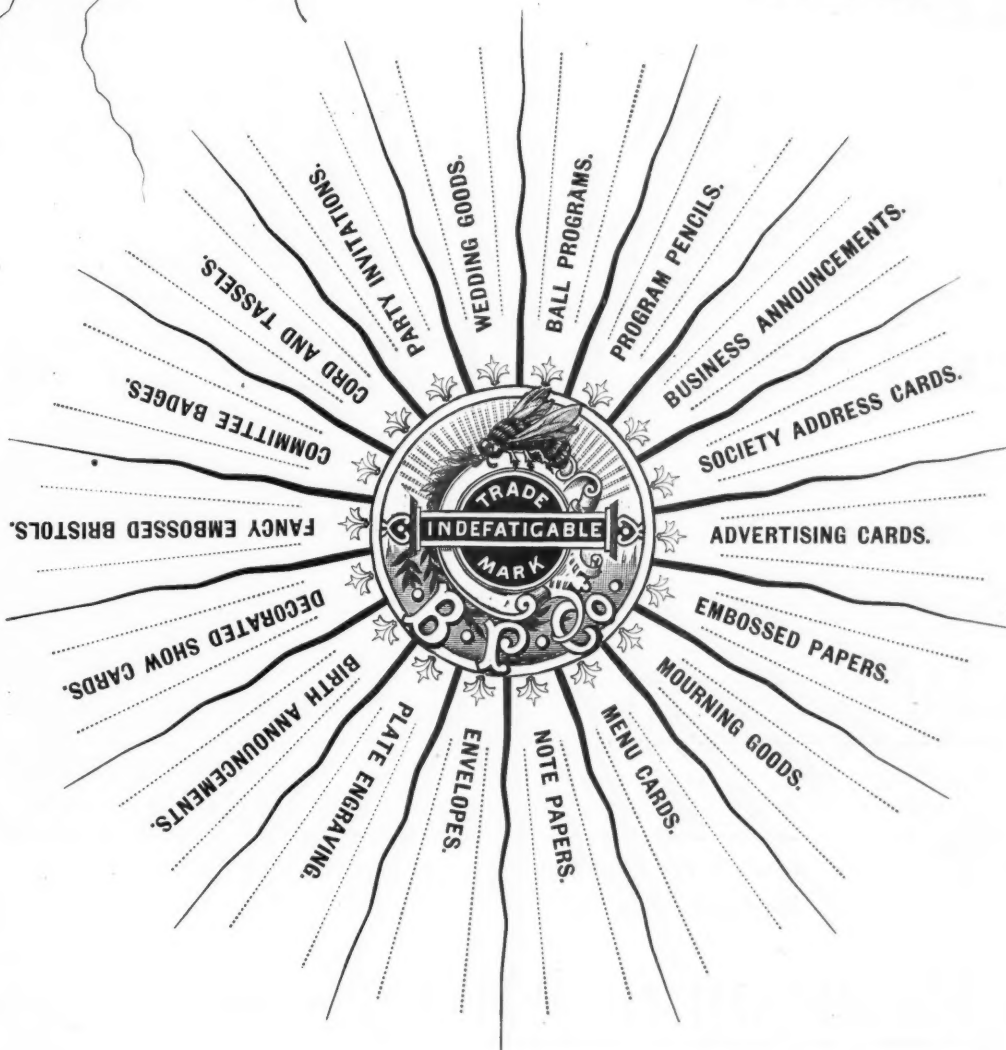
Assuming, then, that we have shown justifiable cause for a reduction of the hours of labor in the printing trade, a nine-hours day would seem to be the most rational demand at present, for the following among other reasons: The building trades agitated for and secured one hour reduction first and an increased pay afterwards; the printing business is an indoor industry, subject to no interruptions of a climatic character; it is less arduous to the muscular system than those trades now working eight hours; there are no disagreeable features in it specially detrimental to health or hazardous to life or limb; and as a trade affording steady employment it compares favorably with any of the skilled industries; and the extent to which composition by machinery may be introduced does not threaten to diminish the demand for labor in more than one branch of the business at present. Hence we advise agitation for a nine-hours day, and especially so since any attempt to force an issue by coercive measures would devolve upon organized labor.

This inference, that organized labor will have to bear the brunt of the battle for shorter hours, is not without a redeeming feature, however, for we happen to know that in the ranks of the unorganized there is a sympathetic tendency known to exist which would assert itself in the event of any united, simultaneous effort being made in a majority of the trade centers of the States. The experimental success of typesetting machines, and the consequent prospect of trouble ahead, has done more to make the whole world of printerdom akin than any other event in the printing history of the present century. But the prospective harm they may do temporarily is no justification for injudicious agitation, and we believe the craft will find that nine hours obtained without a strike will meet the exigencies of the present time, and afford opportunity for desirable calculation and cool-headed reflection as to the future.

FANCY STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY

183-187 MONROE ST.
CHICAGO.



WE wish to call particular attention to this branch of our business at this season of the year. We make special endeavors to carry every novelty that comes out, and our line is the most complete of any in the country. The above list gives but a faint idea of the great variety of stock on our shelves, and our manufacturing facilities are such that we can produce special designs to order on short notice.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY,

OUR ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF PRINTERS' STOCK
IS NOW IN PRESS.

183-187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.



1863.

1889.



BYRON WESTON'S

JUSTLY CELEBRATED

Linen Ledger and Record Paper,

DALTON, MASS., U.S.A.

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS

ESTABLISHED 1801.



FIRST-CLASS FLAT AND FOLDED

Papers recommend themselves as unexcelled for correspondence, business or pleasure, and for legal blanks and important documents. * * * * *

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS



LINEN LEDGER

Paper possesses every requisite for books of record, where delicate and permanent color, ease in engrossing upon its pages, and great durability in long and hard service are essential. * * * * *

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS COMPANY,

... MANUFACTURERS ...

DALTON, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY
FIRST-CLASS FLAT AND FOLDED PAPERS, J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO. AND BRADNER SMITH & CO.

THE L. L. BROWN PAPER CO.

ADAMS, MASS., U.S.A.



RECEIVED
AT THE
PARIS
EXPOSITION,
· 1889 ·



THE HIGHEST AND ONLY AWARD—THE GOLD MEDAL!

For Superiority of their LINEN LEDGER and RECORD PAPERS.



AT THE
EXPOSITION OF THE
OHIO VALLEY AND CENTRAL
STATES,
CINCINNATI,
— 1888 —



THIS COMPANY RECEIVED THE SILVER MEDAL!

IT BEING THE ONLY AWARD MADE FOR LEDGER PAPERS.

The report of the Jury of Awards reads: "For strength of fibre and excellence in writing and erasing qualities we recommend the highest award be given the L. L. BROWN PAPER CO."



THE
— AMERICAN INSTITUTE —
NEW YORK,
NOVEMBER, 1889,



AWARDED THE L. L. BROWN PAPER CO. THE MEDAL OF SUPERIORITY

For LINEN LEDGER and RECORD PAPERS.

KEITH PAPER COMPANY,

TURNER'S FALLS, MASS.

FACSIMILE
OF
WATERMARKS.SEND
FOR
SAMPLES.

KEITH LEDGER PAPERS are well made, strong, hard sized, rule nicely, write easily, erase and rewrite without difficulty, and have been given the preference by good judges in competitive tests with all other leading brands of Ledger paper.



RAVELSTONE Flats are made in Laid and Wove, White and Perfection Tints, and are used by Lithographers, Stationers and Printers for first-class Commercial Stationery for Banks, Insurance Offices and Business Houses generally. These papers are also put up ruled and folded, in the usual sizes.



WESTLOCK Flats are well known and highly prized for their good color, cleanness, freedom from imperfections and all adulterants, strength, hard sizing, and are used for all kinds of commercial work, being especially preferred by makers of Blank Books, because they are thicker for the weight than other papers. These papers are put up folded, and in Note, Letter and Bill Heads, etc.

The above Papers are offered to the Trade through Agents located in the principal centers of distribution throughout the Country.

H. E. MEAD, Pres't.

A. T. HODGE, Sec'y.

W. C. GILLETT, Treas.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER,
RULED, BOOK, WRITING,
POSTER AND NEWS

PAPERS.

ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD,
AND
ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

Send for Catalogue.

120-122 Franklin St., Chicago

GEO. H. TAYLOR.

JAMES T. MIX

Geo. H. Taylor & Co.

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS

184 & 186 Monroe St., Chicago.

We carry a very Complete line of the following:

Cover Papers.	Extra Chromo Plate Papers,
Extra Super Book Papers, White and Tinted,	No. 1 and 2 Lith. Book Papers,
No. 1 Super Book, White and Tinted,	Document Manila,
No. 1 S. & C. Book, White and Tinted,	Wrapping Manila,
No. 2 Machine Finished, White and Tinted,	Roll Manila.
Colored Book Papers,	Fine Laid Book,
Extra Heavy Toned Laid Papers,	Enameled Book,
Parchment Manila Writing,	Print Papers.
Railroad Manila Writing.	

A SPECIALTY OF PRINTING PAPER IN ROLLS.
SEND FOR OUR NEW SAMPLE BOOK AND PRICES.

Send 25 cents in stamps to pay express or postage on sample book.

F. P. Elliott & Co.



Nos. 208 and 210 Randolph Street,

= Chicago. =

JOHN COCHNOWER, PRESIDENT.
JAMES WHITE, SECRETARY.GEORGE N. FRIEND, VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN E. WRIGHT, TREASURER.

ILLINOIS PAPER COMPANY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Book, Cover, Manila, Rope Manila,

ETC., ETC.

181 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

Genuine Wood Type, Galleys, Cabinets, Stands, "Strong Slat" Cases, Etc.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J.

HEBER WELLS,

(Successor to VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.)

MANUFACTURER OF

PRINTERS' MATERIALS

Type, Presses, Chases and Paper Cutters,

NO. 8 SPRUCE STREET, NEAR NASSAU,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Engravers' Turkey Boxwood, Tools and Implements.

Large stock of used Presses, Types, etc., guaranteed as represented.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THE FINEST
GRADES OF PAPERS.

WHITE AND TINTED WRITINGS AND BRISTOL BOARDS.
ROYAL LINEN LEDGER.

OLD HAMPDEN BOND.
MERCANTILE BOND.

PARSONS PAPER CO.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST-CLASS + LINEN + LEDGER + PAPERS

WATER-MARKED:

SCOTCH + LINEN + LEDGER

OUR FIRST-CLASS TREASURY BOND, BANK NOTE AND PARCHMENT
PAPERS ARE UNEXCELLED.

SAMPLES AND PRICES FURNISHED
ON APPLICATION.

W. B. CONKEY,
.... GENERAL
BOOK MANUFACTURER
FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.
*Case Making and Embossing of all kinds
for the trade.*
— SEND FOR ESTIMATES. —
Franklin Building, 341-351 Dearborn St.—76-86 3d Ave.,
CHICAGO.

J. W. OSTRANDER,
— MANUFACTURER OF —
Electrotype and Stereotype
— MACHINERY —
WESTERN AGENT FOR
DOOLEY AND PARAGON PAPER CUTTERS,
THE SCOTT PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,
77 and 79 Jackson Street,
CHICAGO.

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST COVER PAPERS, USE

CROCKER'S.

OUR ANTIQUE AND LAID PLATED LINES

EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN BEAUTY AND QUALITY.

REGULAR S. AND S. C.
ANTIQUE, LAID PLATED
AND EMBOSSED COVERS.

CROCKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HOLYOKE, MASS.

CROCKER'S AMERICAN
MATRIX PAPER, GLAZED
HARDWARE AND SPECIALTIES.

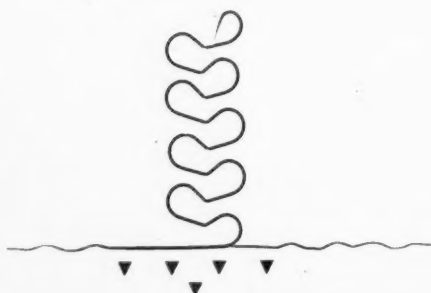
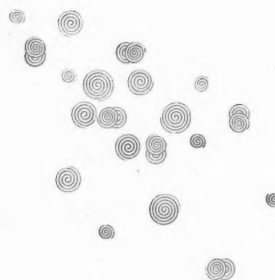
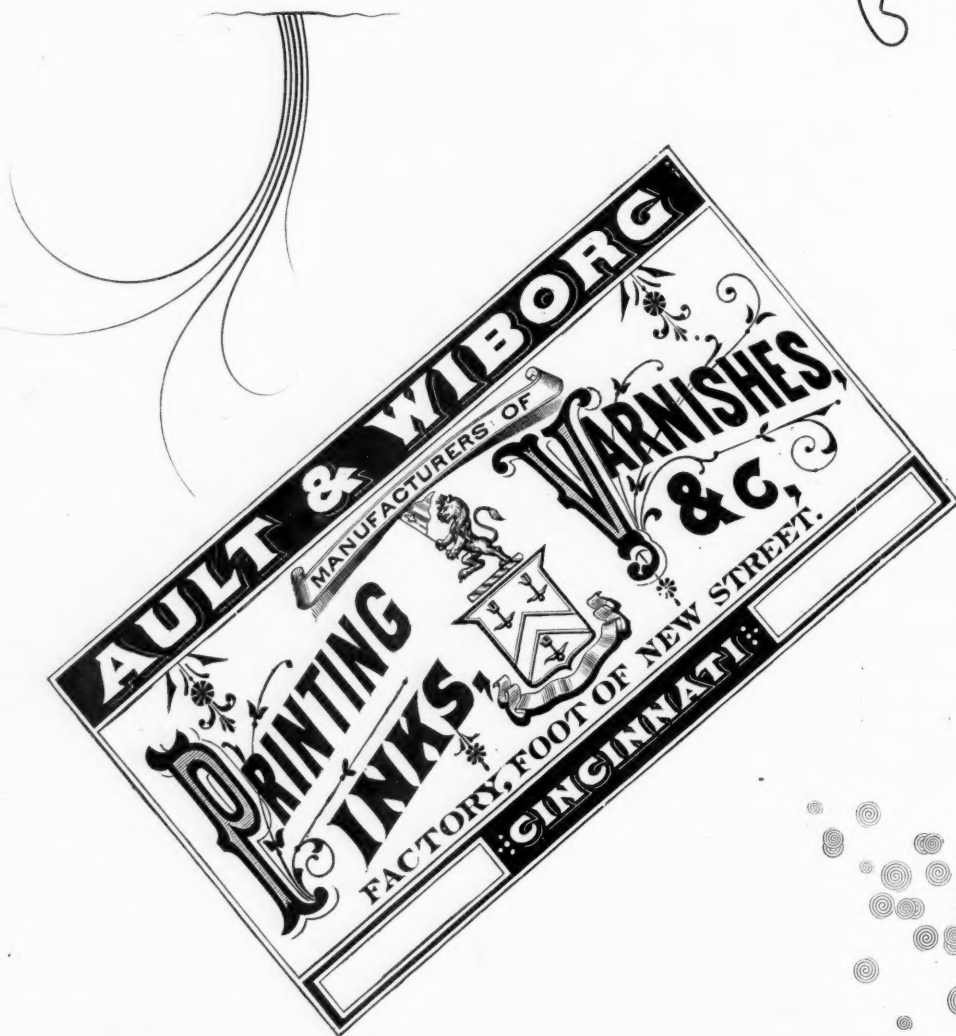
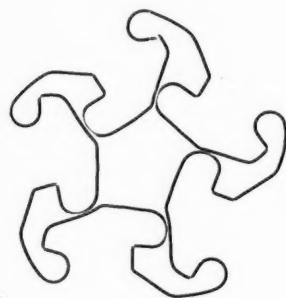
. . . INSIST ON HAVING ONLY . . .

IF YOUR REGULAR DEALER
.... DOES NOT CARRY

CROCKER'S

WRITE US AND WE WILL
TELL YOU WHO DOES.

Makers of
Fine Dry Colors.



Branch Offices:

332 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

(CAXTON BUILDING.)

6 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

WHY IS THE NEW YORK LEDGER

ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR WEEKLY
PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES?

BECAUSE,
THEY USE THE BEST MATERIALS THEY CAN BUY
IN THE MARKET, THE BEST PAPER, THE BEST
TYPE, AND THE BEST
INK.



Office of the NEW YORK LEDGER,

P. O. Box 3263.

Cor. Spruce and William Sts.

New York, September 18, 1890.

Messrs. Fred'k H. Levey & Co.,

59 Beekman St., New York City:

Gentlemen---Please send us 500 lbs. Ledger Cut Ink, same as last. We have had an enquiry from an illustrated paper with a very large circulation, asking what ink we used on the Ledger. We have given your name, saying that your ink had been more satisfactory than any other we had ever used.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

Robert Bonner's Sons.

PRINTING INKS

Blacks that retain their Color.

Colors that do not Fade.

Patent Reds for Label Printers.



ALL GRADES OF PRINTING INKS

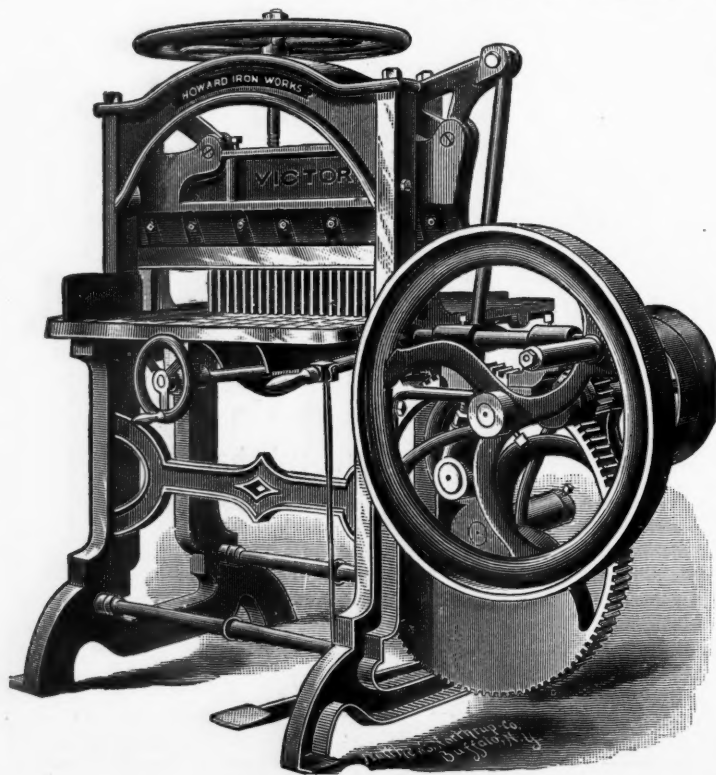
*Lithographic, Plate, Albertype
and Photogravure.*

... MANUFACTURED BY ...

Geo. Mather's Sons,

60 John Street, New York.

Howard Iron Works, BUFFALO, N. Y.



THE "VICTOR"

WITH IMPROVED FINGER GAUGE.

Best Low-Priced
Steam and Hand Power Cutter
in the Market.

SIZES, 30 AND 32 INCH.

PRINTERS'
Manufacturers of AND BOOKBINDERS'
MACHINERY.

Write for Prices.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS,

115 & 117 FIFTH AVENUE,

CHICAGO.

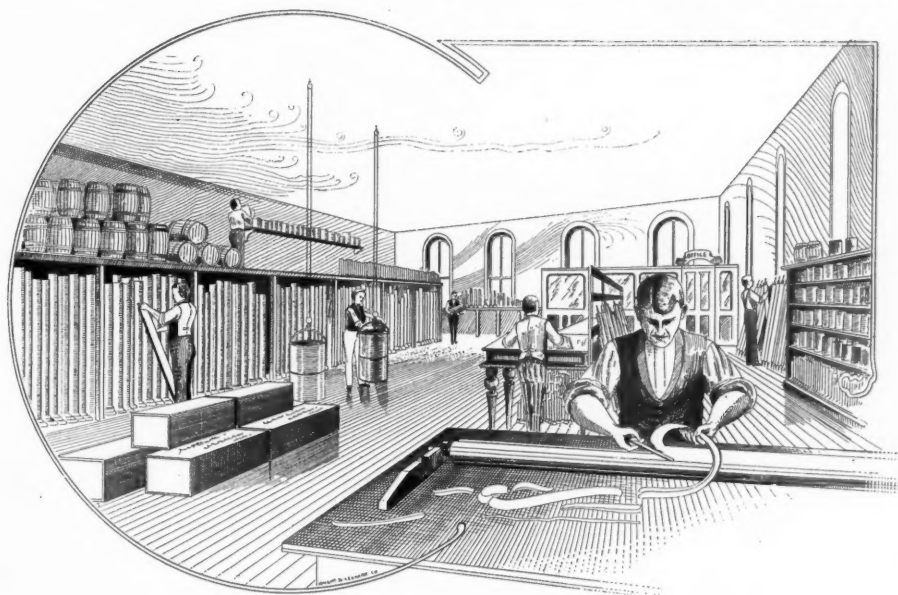
STEPHEN MCNAMARA,



MANUFACTURER OF

☼ Van Buren and Clark Streets, Chicago. ☼

PRINTERS' ROLLERS.



OUR ROLLERS ARE USED
IN MANY OF
THE LEADING HOUSES IN
CHICAGO.

WE SHIP TO ALL PARTS
OF THE COUNTRY AND
PAY EXPRESS ONE
WAY OR FREIGHT BOTH
WAYS.

Using only the Best Materials and working under the most approved formulas, we Guarantee Satisfaction in all cases.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL TERMS.

SHNIEDEWEND
& LEE CO

..... CHICAGO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

: PRINTING :
MACHINERY

..... AND

ELECTRO AND STEREO MACHINERY.

THE FOLLOWING ARE RANKED AMONG THE
MOST POPULAR
PRINTING MACHINERY IN THE WORLD:

Challenge Job Press, O. S. Gordon Job Press,
Chicago Engines and Boilers,
Challenge Paper Cutter, Advance Paper Cutter.

Manufactured by us, and for sale by all Typefounders and Dealers.
Send for Descriptive Circulars. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

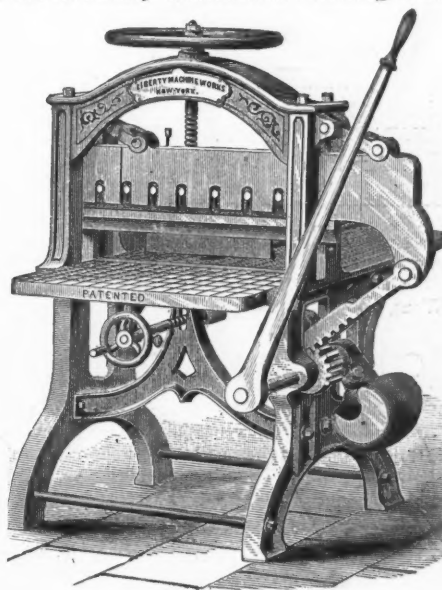
WHEN IN CHICAGO DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT OUR WAREHOUSES AND WORKS. WE
WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW YOU THROUGH, WHETHER YOU WISH TO BUY OR NOT.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO US.

303 & 305 DEARBORN STREET.

THE **LIBERTY** PAPER
CUTTER.
CUTS 30 INCHES.

A Good, Strong, Serviceable Machine, intended to fill
all the ordinary wants of a Printing Office.



TWO STYLES.

	Price.	Boxing.	Extra Knife.
Regular	\$140.00	\$4.50	\$18.80
With Side and Back Gauges, Inlaid Measure and Ruled Table....	160.00	4.50	18.80

F. O. B. Factory.

APPLY TO **THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS,**
Sole Manufacturers of the Liberty Job Presses,

54 Frankfort Street, NEW YORK CITY.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler

113 to 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

**PRINTING MATERIALS AND
PRINTING MACHINERY.**

WE point with pride to the record of our SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE, and to the fact that our firm friends and best patrons are those who have used it against other makes. We cast all type from our own copper-mixed metals, compounded from our own formulas, by our own workmen, under our immediate supervision, and under no circumstances and for no reasons will we allow a deterioration of quality.

If you consult your best interests you will buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

CONNECTIONS:

ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., St. Louis.
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Kansas City.
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Omaha.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Paul.

ESTIMATES
FURNISHED.

Established 1804.

ORDERS
PROMPTLY
FILLED.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co.

CHICAGO: 154 Monroe St.

NEW YORK: 63-65 Beekman St.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEWSPAPER
DRESSES.



JOB OFFICE
OUTFITS.

OUR BOOK AND
NEWSPAPER

TYPE

Cast from the Best
Quality of Durable Metal.

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS

In JOB DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type. Cast on our own, or the "point system," the pica of which is identical with ours.

— Type of other Founders furnished when desired. —

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

**CASES, CABINETS,
STANDS, GALLEYS,
IMPOSING STONES,
ETC.**

Chicago Branch, { CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. } No. 154 Monroe St.

OUR 1890
1891 SPECIMEN BOOK

—OF—

FANCY STATIONERY

IS A MARVEL.

It has MORE SAMPLES, MORE NOVELTIES, and offers a LARGER DISCOUNT than any other.

We shall have a large line of CALENDARS to show to you soon.

We still have the most and best bargains in printers' stock to be found in Chicago. For instance,

Job Envelopes, 10 per cent off COST list.

Job News, 3 1-4 cts. per lb. and up.

Job 10ft-dried Bristol, 6-ply, \$3.50 per 100 sheets.

**AN IMMENSE LINE OF REGULAR GOODS
AT LOWEST PRICES.**

Ask us about a thousand other bargains. We can't afford to hire enough of THE INLAND PRINTER'S space to tell you all about them.

CALUMET PAPER CO.,

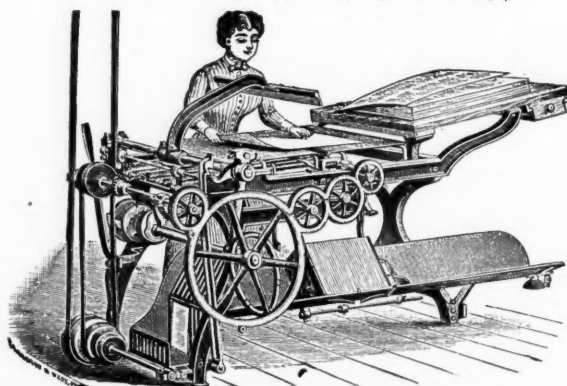
262-268 FIFTH AVE., **

CHICAGO, ILL.

==PAPER==

Folding * Machines

FOR FINE BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.



FOLDING, and FOLDING and PASTING MACHINES

Feeding to side guides for PERIODICAL WORK.

CHAMBERS BROTHERS COMPANY,

Fifty-Second St., below Lancaster Ave., PHILADELPHIA.

MONTAGUE & FULLER, General Agents,

41 Beekman Street, - NEW YORK,
345 Dearborn Street, - CHICAGO.



A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, *Pres.*; C. F. WHITMARSH, *Sec.*; D. L. EVANS, *Treas.*

Address all business correspondence to the Inland Printer Company.

Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1890.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

FOREIGN.—To countries within the postal union, seventy-five cents per annum additional. To Great Britain and Ireland, postage paid, eleven shillings and fourpence per annum in advance. Make money orders payable to H. O. Shepard, President.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by express, draft, money order or registered letter. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred. No foreign postage stamps accepted.

CLUB RATES.—Six or more subscriptions, sent at one time, one dollar and fifty cents per year each. Cash to accompany order.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the twentieth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor upon the Editor of this Journal by sending him news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	ONE YEAR.
Plain card.....	\$ 5 00	\$ 13 50	\$ 25 50	\$ 48 00
One-eighth page.....	10 00	27 00	51 00	96 00
One-quarter page.....	15 00	40 50	76 50	144 00
One-half page.....	25 00	67 50	127 50	240 00
One page.....	42 00	113 50	214 00	400 00

WANT COLUMN.—Twenty-five cents per line; minimum, 75 cents. Orders for this column *must* be accompanied by cash. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the current number, should reach this office not later than the fifth of the month.

THE INLAND PRINTER

May be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by the following:

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, Eng.
 ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
 G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipzig, Germany.
 J. P. MONCEL, 210 St. James street, Montreal, P. Q.
 THE STOVEL COMPANY, Spencer Block, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 GOLDING & CO., 183 Fort Hill Square, Boston.
 ELM CITY PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 379 State street, New Haven, Conn.
 F. WESEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 11 Spruce street, New York.
 HERMAN M. DERNELL, 70 Madison avenue, Albany, N. Y.
 PEACOCK & JONES, 14 East Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 W. MERK, 234 East Main street, Rochester, N. Y.
 J. H. MILLS & CO., 314 and 316 Eighth street N. W., Washington.
 J. G. MENGEL & CO., typefounders, Baltimore, Md.
 OSCAR E. ADAMS, cor. Ninth street and Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 ROBERT J. YOUNG, 585 Custom House St., and 48 Camp St., New Orleans, La.
 CHAS. F. TAYLOR, Bradley & Gilbert Company, Louisville, Ky.
 P. A. LOERSCH, 8 Jay street, Detroit, Mich.
 HUGO F. SCHNEIDER, *United Brethren* Job Rooms, Dayton, Ohio.
 W. C. SMITH, 109 Perkins street, Akron, Ohio.
 WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, Chicago.
 CHAS. W. CURRY, 183 Madison street, Chicago.
 ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.
 HERBERT L. BAKER, 191-193 East Fourth street, St. Paul, Minn.
 W. S. BELL, 8 Third street, South, Minneapolis, Minn.
 J. W. SWINBURNE, 9-13 Washington avenue, North, Minneapolis, Minn.
 CHAS. H. MCFARLAND, *Register* office, Des Moines, Iowa.
 W. M. KIMMEL, *Excelsior* office, 113 South Sixteenth street, Omaha, Neb.
 L. M. HART, *Journal* office, Lincoln, Neb.
 W. A. POTTER, Great Western Typefoundry, Kansas City, Mo.
 JAMES P. HADLEY, Agent for Colorado, 1415 Lawrence street, Denver, Col.
 J. L. ROBINETTE, State Printing Office, Sacramento, Cal.
 E. A. CHEEVER, care of *Evening Express*, Los Angeles, Cal.

OUR EIGHTH VOLUME.

WITH the present issue commences the eighth volume of THE INLAND PRINTER, a journal which is known in and welcomed monthly to a large majority of the printing establishments in the United States and Canada. In this connection we cannot do better than reprint an article we penned in October, 1884, in making our second bow to its readers. It is as follows:

The present number commences the second volume of THE INLAND PRINTER. While sincerely thanking its many patrons and friends for the generous support received, both from advertisers and subscribers, in the year just closed; and in making the acknowledgment that the mode of success which has so far attended our efforts, has exceeded our most sanguine expectations, it may not be out of place, in asking a continuation of these favors, to somewhat briefly refer to our hopes and intentions for the future.

We shall *aim* at least to make it a representative journal, worthy the support of the craft at large; a welcome visitor alike to the counting-room of the employer and the home of the journeyman; and, to enable us to do so, we wish our brethren to feel that it is *their* paper, devoted to their best interests, seeking the mutual welfare of employer and employé, and recognizing to the fullest extent the reciprocal obligations which exist between them. We shall aim to keep pace with the demands of the times, and give to our readers the most recent developments of science as applied to the art preservative of arts and its kindred branches; we shall advocate a higher standard of workmanship, the adoption and enforcement of an apprenticeship system, and the establishment, under proper auspices, of schools of technique; we shall aim to encourage and instruct the learner, implant in the rising generation a manly independence, with an honorable desire to excel, and publish, from time to time, the experience and practical suggestions of working members of the craft. Our state of trade reports will continue to be a special feature, and as they are received direct from the officials of the local unions, their reliability may be depended on. Arrangements may have also been perfected to receive a monthly correspondence from the leading business centers, both in the United States and Great Britain, while contributions on subjects of general interest by thoroughly representative men will be found from time to time in its columns. In short, no effort shall be lacking on our part to make it all we represent and an indispensable in the hands of every progressive, intelligent printer.

The best practical thought and experience in the printing trade have been from time to time presented through its columns; and the information contained therein furnishes an encyclopedia of interest to the craft worth many times the price of a yearly subscription, and which can be obtained from no other source.

In this connection we desire to remind our readers that a subscription to THE INLAND PRINTER does not imply a feast and a famine; the receipt of a *special* edition one month, followed by an apology for one or omission of publication the next. From its first appearance twelve numbers have constituted a volume, and twelve issues have been promptly forwarded to each yearly subscriber, while the persistent aim has been to make each successive issue more instructive and interesting than the preceding one. Whether or no these efforts have been successful our patrons must judge for themselves; though we may modestly add, from the increase in its circulation and the many commendatory

letters received, it is evident they they have not been in vain. The experience of the past will, we believe, in this connection, furnish a guarantee for the future; and when we assure our readers that it will be our earnest endeavor to keep it in the van, and make it worthy of their continued patronage, we believe they will be satisfied with the guarantee. Actions, however, speak louder than words, and upon the fulfillment of these guarantees we are willing to be judged. We shall aim to make it in the future, as in the past, *the* representative printing trade journal of America, an indispensable to employer and employé, and more than this we cannot pledge.

THE TYPOTHETÆ PROCEEDINGS.

THE proceedings of the fourth annual meeting of the United Typothetæ of America, published in extenso in the September issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, should afford interesting reading alike to employer and workman. Their perusal should interest the employer in acquainting him with the views and proposals of an organization which claims his welfare would be subserved by connection therewith, and should interest the workmen by ascertaining what actually transpired, what may rationally be expected from a body with which his future prospects and welfare, despite all disclaimers to the contrary, are so closely identified.

The value of these and similar deliberations depend, however, in the main, on the *practical worth* of the action taken, the broad-gauge ideas inculcated, their relative bearing on the future, and the beneficent effects resulting therefrom. Advanced ideas prevail. The *meum et tuum* of the present displace the *ego* of the past. There are generally two sides to a controversy; and in a question in which the rights of labor and capital are involved, invariably two, and the man or class of men who are unwilling to concede this fact, and insist that *one is a majority of two* are simply knocking their heads against a stone wall, a contest in which the head will come off second best, no matter whether it is represented by a local or international typothetæ or a local or international typographical union. And if, approaching the close of the nineteenth century, the representatives of the art preservative, with the varied experiences of the past and their pregnant lessons, alike prefer the methods of a semi-barbaric age to settle present or future differences to those presented by the rational, sober, second thought, they have lived to little purpose.

Many of the subjects discussed, upon which, as might have been expected, a divergency of opinion existed, were handled with a freedom and ability which were suggestive of a desire to ascertain the truth, and of eventual beneficial results. While here and there an antagonistic opinion to the scope, objects, rights or past action of trades unions cropped out (and this certainly should not be a matter of surprise, or even regret, under the circumstances), a gratifying feature was the virtual repudiation of the too prevalent idea that the Typothetæ exists simply as a menace to organized labor; and that such a sentiment prevailed, it is needless to add, was gratifying to the

representative of THE INLAND PRINTER. It is true that two or three whippersnapper pigmies did their best to create a tempest in a teapot, and enlarge the breach already existing, which brought a protest from some of the delegates, and the temper of the convention showed it was unwilling to cater to any such line of policy.

Among the more important measures discussed were those of "International Copyright," "Evils of Competition," "Apprenticeship," "Shorter Hours," etc., and, although there was an evident desire in certain questions to procrastinate and a disinclination to discuss some of these questions on their merits, and face the inevitable, there was little, if any, of the ascerbity which has manifested itself on other occasions, developed. As each of the questions mentioned, and the manner of handling them, are deserving of a more extended notice than is here given, we shall refer to them in a future issue.

THE proposition lately submitted by the International Typographical Union to local unions to levy an assessment of \$1.00, to be assessed at 10 cents per month for a period of ten months, to be used in building and maintaining the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, was carried by a vote of 5,433 to 2,198. A strange feature connected with this result is that Philadelphia, the home of the philanthropists who made the donation which rendered the project a feasible one, cast 273 votes against to 227 for the proposition. The Town of Lake, Illinois, and Houston, Texas, cast their full vote, 113 and 80 respectively, against, while Omaha on the other hand gave every vote polled, 206, in favor of the proposition.

THE publication of lottery advertisements in the newspapers in the United States has been practically ended by the exclusion of the journals publishing them from the mails. A short time ago the postmaster at Washington, D. C., refused to accept copies of the *Sunday Chronicle* of that city for transmission by mail because it contained lottery advertisements, and about the same date the postoffice authorities at Montgomery and Birmingham, Alabama, seized all copies of the *Age-Herald* of Birmingham, and the *Weekly Constitution* of Atlanta, Georgia, on the ground that these papers were guilty of violating the law.

A GREAT deal of unmeaning twaddle about the illegality and tyranny of the six-day work rule, adopted by the International Typographical Union at the Atlanta session, has lately made its appearance, though we are pleased to note the action taken thereon is favorably received by the great majority of the craft. A man who refuses to admit the justice of a law guaranteeing a sub one day's work in seven, is a very small specimen of humanity.

WHILE we believe in the fullest scope for legitimate criticism, we have no sympathy with the hyper-criticism which appears on the American press in the present issue.

THE RASTALL SYSTEM OF TYPE MEASUREMENT.

IN reply to a correspondent as to the merits and availability of what is known as the Rastall system of type measurement, we publish the following circular and explanatory table prepared by Mr. Rastall himself:

It having been contended that the Rastall system of type measurement was impractical in its application to book and job offices on account of the numerous fonts of type used and the varying column widths upon which the compositors are required to labor, the undersigned has endeavored to show the fallacy of the objection by the following exhibit. In this exhibit it is assumed that the scale is established at 24 cents per 1,000 letters. Then follows a complete list of fonts of type in a book and job office, the space in ems of 1,000 letters being assumed. The first is supposed to be a very "fat" font of nonpareil, the 40 alphabets or 1,000 letters measuring 720 ems in space occupied. If 720 ems are worth 24 cents, 100 ems will be found to be worth $3\frac{1}{3}$ cents. All the other columns up to 1,000 ems are filled out accurately by simple multiplication. Thus only one calculation is necessary on each font. It would take but a short time to arrange such a table for any office. This exhibit should be kept for the use of foremen and compositors, and a line added when a new font comes into the office. By this means the work could be measured up as formerly, but paid for at the scale, 24 cents per 1,000 letters.

	SCALE AT 24 CENTS PER 1,000 LETTERS.									
	VALUE OF									
	50 ems	100 ems	200 ems	300 ems	400 ems	500 ems	600 ems	700 ems	800 ems	900 ems
Nonpareil Roman. (1,000 letters—720 ems.)	$1\frac{2}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	10	$13\frac{1}{3}$	$16\frac{2}{3}$	20	$23\frac{1}{3}$	$26\frac{2}{3}$	30
Nonpareil Old Style. (1,000 letters—648 ems.)	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$	11	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{4}$	22	$25\frac{1}{2}$	$29\frac{1}{4}$	33
Minion Roman. (1,000 letters—680 ems.)	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	7	$10\frac{1}{2}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$	21	$24\frac{1}{2}$	28	$31\frac{1}{2}$
Brevier Roman. (1,000 letters—650 ems.)	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{1}{4}$	30	$33\frac{3}{4}$
Brevier Old Style. (1,000 letters—576 ems.)	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{2}{3}$	$20\frac{2}{3}$	25	$29\frac{1}{3}$	$33\frac{1}{3}$	$37\frac{1}{2}$
Bourgeois Roman. (1,000 letters—560 ems.)	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{2}{3}$	$20\frac{2}{3}$	25	$29\frac{1}{3}$	$33\frac{1}{3}$	$37\frac{1}{2}$
Long Primer Roman. (1,000 letters—576 ems.)	$2\frac{1}{10}$	$4\frac{1}{5}$	$8\frac{3}{10}$	$12\frac{3}{10}$	$16\frac{2}{5}$	$21\frac{1}{5}$	$25\frac{1}{5}$	$29\frac{1}{5}$	$33\frac{1}{5}$	$37\frac{4}{5}$
Long Primer Old Style. (1,000 letters—483 ems.)	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
Small Pica Roman. (1,000 letters—557 ems.)	$2\frac{1}{6}$	$4\frac{1}{3}$	$8\frac{2}{3}$	13	$17\frac{1}{3}$	$21\frac{2}{3}$	26	$30\frac{1}{3}$	$34\frac{2}{3}$	39
Small Pica Old Style. (1,000 letters—471 ems.)	$2\frac{1}{6}$	$5\frac{1}{6}$	$10\frac{1}{6}$	$15\frac{1}{6}$	$20\frac{1}{6}$	$25\frac{1}{6}$	$30\frac{1}{6}$	$35\frac{1}{6}$	41	$46\frac{1}{6}$
Pica Venetian. (1,000 letters—462 ems.)	$2\frac{1}{3}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$10\frac{2}{3}$	$15\frac{2}{3}$	$20\frac{2}{3}$	26	$31\frac{1}{3}$	$36\frac{2}{3}$	$41\frac{2}{3}$	$46\frac{1}{3}$
										52

WE have received some encouragement in regard to our proposition in the September issue to establish, under proper auspices, a school of instruction for those journeymen and apprentices who are anxious to become proficient printers, but so far not enough to warrant the undertaking. However, Rome was not built in a day, and we have every reason to believe that the enterprise will shortly prove a success. Let us hear from our friends in relation thereto.

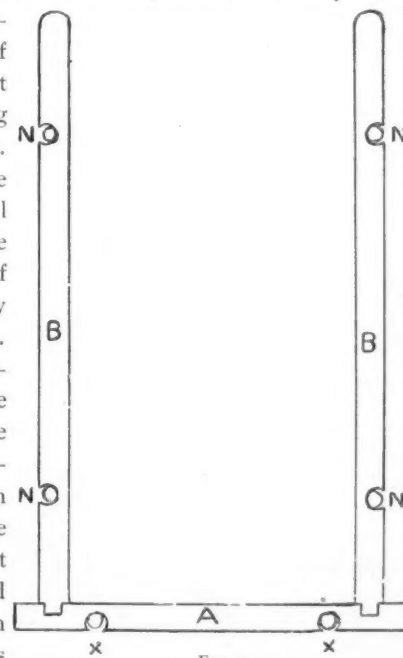
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

STEREOTYPING.

NO. XII—BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

THE thickness of the plate depends upon the bearers, or "gauges" as they are usually called. Pica has been the standard for a great many years, although large open work, requiring great depth of counters, is sometimes made thicker. Of late, with the object of saving metal, the thickness has been gradually reduced until in the majority of cases it is long primer, and in many places even less. If care is taken with these thin plates equally good results can be obtained as from those of pica gauge, but for those intended to be mounted on patent blocks nothing less than pica should be selected, as thinner ones are apt to warp and bow out of shape under pressure of the tightening devices.

The bearers may be made from almost any material. Wooden reglets have been used, as also ordinary metal slugs smoothly covered with a layer of paper to prevent them from melting when cast against. Generally they are made of iron, steel or brass. In case they are made of iron or steel they are planed and filed. The greater the accuracy in finish the more even will be the plate cast between them. In most cases the edge of the bearer next to matrix is beveled or rounded off in the same form as



the bearers shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and in a former article, but this is not necessary, the only difference being that the cast is a little wider when they are not employed and the shoulder caused by the depression must be sawed or planed away. This is oftentimes advisable, as, unless the bearers have been heated by repeated casts, they are liable to chill the edge of the plate and detract from its sharpness. The bearers may be either loose or in the shape of L-bars. (Fig. 1 shows the former.) The bottom piece, A, usually rests against two

pins, slots being cut into the bearer to receive them. If but one width of plate is to be cast in the box, as for standard newspaper or book work, the bottom piece is mortised to receive the side gauges, B B. These gauges are retained on the sides by the pins, N. If, however, as in most job foundries, various widths are to be cast, only the bottom gauge is held in place by pins, the side gauges being square at the bottom, and being moved according to the width of the cast so as to rest against the counter of the matrix. The tops of the side bearers are usually rounded off, and made to extend about six inches beyond the top of the box, but may with advantage be provided with wooden handles as shown in Fig. 2. In using them the side gauges are removed from the box, and the lower edge of the matrix slipped beneath the bottom bearer until the counter is even with the edge. The side bearers are then laid on.

The L-bars are shown in Fig. 2. This form of bearers is generally confined to those intended for making type-high casts. If made in pica or long primer

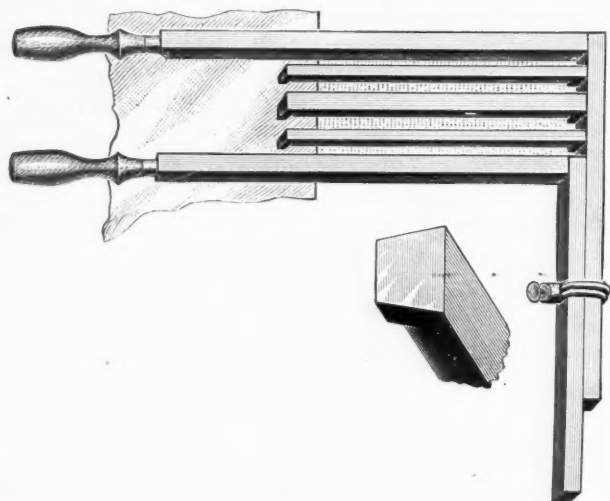


FIG. 2.

thickness they are apt to be weak and break at the corners. Even if strong enough to avoid this they are liable to bend, and after a short time the two uprights will no longer be parallel. For type-high casts this form is preferable, although "parallel bars" are also used. These are two bars of the proper thickness, provided at each end with slotted pieces which allow them to be adjusted to various widths. When used, two pieces of heavy rule or type-high iron furniture are put inside of the slotted pieces, between the side bearers, which are moved together until the inserted standards are held tightly. If these last are of equal length, and the bars true, the resulting cast will be exactly parallel. Their disadvantages are that the bars must be loosened each time after a cast has been made, and that their adjustment is slower than that of L-bars. The top strip must extend beyond the box, and to a certain extent interferes with casting. Besides this, metal is liable to run in the slots, and is difficult to remove. L-bars may be bent from single pieces of steel and afterward trued up, or each bar may be made of two pieces squarely fitted at the corners and fastened together with screws and pins.

This construction is as strong as the first-named, and admits of more exact workmanship at a smaller cost. The piece which forms the lower bearer, and that which is parallel with it, are made to extend beyond the side of the box so as to clear the clamp. On account of their form, these bars are liable to spring a trifle at the top. If it is desired to make casts which are exactly parallel, a slotted gauge may be permanently attached to one bar, so that a set screw in the other bar slides in the slot. The bars can then be set by a standard. Of course the sliding gauge must be beyond the top edge of the box.

In some cases the bearers are covered with paper or other substance non-conductive of heat, but this is not advisable, as the casts made from such bearers are not exact or even. Their only advantage is that a cast can be made close to their edges without heating the box by taking blank casts or "slugs."

Type-high casts are usually cored, as otherwise they use up too much metal, and are more difficult to handle. These cores are generally permanently attached to the top of the casting box, but for jobbing work they may be made separate and laid in the bottom of the box, the surface being prevented from touching the matrix by small lugs on each end of the bar. Such a construction is shown in the second illustration.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. LXII—BY S. W. FALLIS.

JOHN H. HALL, the third pupil of Dr. Anderson, was in a manner self taught (taking but few lessons from Anderson), and was a native of Coopers-town, New York. He began engraving in 1826, and afterward practiced the art at Albany in 1830, finding employment with Carter, Andrews & Co., of Lancaster, Massachusetts. From Albany he removed to New York. His best work appears to have been done about 1832-3 for the "Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada," by Thomas Nuttall, and published by Hillard, Gray & Co., of Boston, some of the drawings being made in pencil by Hall himself, copied from Bewick and "Wilson's Ornithology," while others were drawn from nature by William Croome. The engravings are executed in the manner of Anderson and Bewick, and will rate equal to Dr. Anderson's efforts; and the engravings from Croome's drawings deserve special credit, as the invention and application of the lines and directions depended entirely on the ingenuity and ability of the engraver.

Hall also did some good work for the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. In 1849 Hall was stricken with the gold fever, and went to California, and died there.

William Croome was a pupil of Bowen, his style of engraving being very similar to that of Hall. Much of it is from his own drawings. He also worked after drawings by Tisdale and Johnson. His wood engraving consists of cuts of fables, animals, landscapes, figures,

lettering and a general class of work, and generally equal to any of his predecessors in the art. Later in life Croome gave up engraving and devoted his time to designing for banknotes. He drew well on both wood and steel, and was also a good painter in water colors.

Croome came to Chicago to fill an engagement with the Western Bank Note Company (established by Knickerbocker and Cheeney) about 1864-5 (I cannot give the exact date), where he worked, I think, one year. After this engagement he worked at drawing on wood for W. D. Baker for some time. As old age was creeping on, Croome's hand became a little unsteady and lost its former usefulness for drawing on steel. He was a very careful and proficient draftsman. His drawings on wood (of which the writer has engraved a number) were very careful, clean and effective. As he felt the effect of his declining years he returned to the East to end his days among old friends and associations, where he died, I think, prior to 1870. I esteemed the venerable gentleman very highly, and felt honored with an acquaintance at that time with the oldest draftsman on wood in America.

From 1830 to 1835 some engravings were made by Ezra Atherton and Alonzo Hartwell, who claimed to be the best of Bowen's pupils. Others, about this same period, were produced by Fairchild, Alden, Wright, Greenough, Minot; also by George Loring Brown, the painter, whose work averaged with that of his contemporaries, with prospects of excelling. He went to Paris in 1832, and worked for a time on "Musée de Famille." There were very few engravers there then, the best being Charles Thompson, a brother of John.

Cuts at this period, by Devereux, deserve notice. Two or three, copied from cuts in the second series of "Northcote's Fables," 1833, were very accurately and feelingly executed. Several others of his cuts also show a talent that was not excelled in those days of early American engraving; even the best work of the venerable Dr. Anderson could claim no superiority over these few cuts of Devereux.

In 1850 Hartwell received the silver medal of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Institution for the best specimen of engraving on wood.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL TALKS ON PRESSWORK.

NO. VII.—BY A PRESSMAN.

THERE is today among pressmen a widespread belief that one of the grandest achievements of our age, the modern printing press, is almost wholly the result of ideas that have occurred to pressmen, and which have been snapped up and appropriated without credit or emolument to those whose experience and brains furnished the basis for the improvements which have been constantly added to the printing press.

Much of this is true. Who is there in our craft who has not noticed that the hint dropped as to a possible improvement in the presence of some representative of

the manufacturer, is adopted in probably the next press built. And yet apart from the probable injustice to the individual pressman whose ideas are thus appropriated, no blame can attach to the manufacturer. He certainly is within his right in striving to make his product take the lead. In doing so he is simply following the natural law of gratifying his desires with the least exertion, and being natural it must be right.

The motive of all this is to show that as the method spoken of having succeeded in producing such an almost perfect piece of mechanism, and that manifestly being for the benefit of all of our craft, to say nothing of the rest of the human family, it follows that the knowledge that each one of us has by his suggestions or improvements helped to accomplish this good, should be sufficient reward; not only that, but a sufficient inducement to go on and aid as far as possible in bringing to absolute perfection the greatest missionary of right and progress the world has yet seen, the printing press.

Having said so much, I wish to ease my mind of an idea (how rare they are) in relation to the procuring of an even, perfect running of the cylinder of a printing press over the impression.

Every pressman will have noticed that there is more or less wear in the boxes or journals in which the shaft of the cylinder revolves. This in its turn involves a lifting of the cylinder when the impression is on the form. Almost all cylinder presses show a bright spot on the bearers at the point where the impression leaves the form, or in a line with the channels or head and foot margins, if it is a book form that is being printed.

This is caused by the aforesaid wear, and to avoid it many pressmen set their cylinders down so that the bearing is against the top of the journals, the cylinder being lifted when it first strikes the bearers and falling when it leaves them.

Now it is obvious that a press running in such a manner is not at its best, register is not certain, and the life of the press, as well as of the type or plates being printed, is necessarily shortened. To overcome this and enable the pressman to have his press in more perfect control, it seems to me that a device to take up the lost motion in the journals, something, for instance, like that in use on the crank arm of the ordinary stationary engine, would prove very acceptable to my confreres, and the manufacturer that first adopts it can have the suggestion "without money and without price."

* * * * *

It often happens, in printing matter with a border around it that the sheet contracts until, the lower portion being reached, a wrinkle is developed. We have all had our share of it, and it is probably not wide of the truth when I say that, while each pressman has his own infallible method for stopping it, there is not one but has seen all his efforts set at naught, and the sheets persist in wrinkling despite all he could do. There are several causes, more or less ascertained, for this annoyance; one that I have heard advanced, and I think with a good deal of reason, is that the paper being green, the

edges drying more rapidly than the center produces an unevenness, or baggy condition which in turn produces the wrinkle. Certainly some paper is more liable to wrinkle than others, as may readily be seen by taking some better seasoned stock and running it through the press on a job that is showing this blemish.

A soft packing, permitting the impression to sink into the paper, is frequently the cause of a wrinkle. This being ascertained, the remedy is obvious—use a hard packing and work close to the cylinder. In nine cases out of ten this will cure the trouble.

I remember, when a lad, almost thirty years ago, reading of some genius who advanced the theory that a wrinkle was produced by the confinement of air within the space inclosed by the border, assuming that the cylinder closed the top as the bed did the bottom of the form. Even at that day I enjoyed a quiet laugh at the idea that a cylinder printing only such a small portion of the form at any particular moment, could accomplish such a result. I certainly never expected to meet with the notion in actual practice, but I have lately been printing some large maps, and the pressman who had them in hand before I received them had evidently had trouble with the wrinkling of the paper. He had, in this year of civilization, 1890, actually bored holes through the plate, just inside the lower border, and then through the block on which it was mounted, so that the air he supposed was confined there might escape at the side.

I found, on examining the condition of the blocks, that they were, by underlaying, etc., nearly a nonpareil over type-high, and that when they were reduced to their proper height and firmly locked on the bed in such a manner that all spring was avoided, the trouble was over with.

From all of which I think it may fairly be deduced that in placing any form of blocks on a cylinder press, one of the first things the pressman should ascertain is that they are type-high, neither more nor less; that, when a border surrounds the matter, and there is any fear of a wrinkle showing, instead of making ready in the usual manner by using seven or eight sheets of soft paper to get an impression to mark out, the hard packing on the cylinder should be increased, and by means of one carefully prepared underlay and, if possible, not more than one overlay, bring the impression even. By using a very hard manila top sheet over all, seeing that every gripper bears equally hard on the sheet, setting the guard bands in such a way that they will be equally divided over the length of the sheet, and all bearing equally, wrinkles can be for the most part avoided.

Another thing that should be looked after in every case, but more especially where the matter to be printed is to be surrounded by a border, or where accurate register is required, is that the paper should always lie flat. Very often, for convenience sake, paper in cases is stored in such a manner that it stands on end. In every case this will be found to produce wrinkled or

wavy edges, and is very difficult either to get register on or to work without wrinkling.

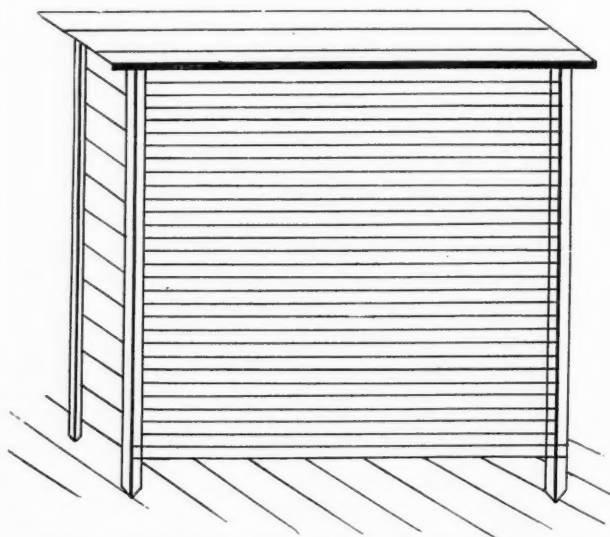
I would like to see my fellow pressmen give their experience and views on this subject an airing in *THE INLAND PRINTER*. It would benefit us all greatly, for while it is said that "too many cooks spoil the broth," it is also said, and with at least equal truth, "that in a multiplicity of counselors there is wisdom."

Written for *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

CHEAP DRYING FRAMES.

BY JAK.

ONE of the most important articles of useful furniture in a job office is a drying frame. How often do we go into an office of good repute and see the freshly printed work scattered on the tops of tables, stones or piles of paper, or even taken right from the press and tied up in bundles? Is it any wonder that work is offset and smutty? A simple and cheap remedy is available to every office in the land. I have a drying frame which will hold the day's work of six presses in a



neat manner. The entire outfit occupies a floor space of 30 by 48 inches and is 48 inches high, the entire cost being less than \$2.50. I got two bundles of laths of the best quality and sorted them carefully, throwing aside all that were not free from knots or other imperfections. Then they were planed slightly to take off all slivers. Take pieces about 30 inches long by 2 by 1 inches and with steel brads nail the laths about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, and make say twenty or twenty-five crates. Then take four posts 3 by 3 inches by 4 feet, nail on 1-inch boards 36 inches long on the inside. Also take strips 1 by 2 inches, nail them to the boards far enough apart to allow the frames to be run in and out freely. Then board up the back and top (matched boards are best), put in your slides and you have a neat and handy drying frame. Also a table on which to put your stock for each job.

The reason for making the frame 6 inches wider than the slides is to facilitate the placing of the work upon them; also the gathering. By pushing the frames

close to the back it will allow a clear space of 6 inches in front, so the slide can be pulled out far enough to expose the entire surface. I always leave all work on the frames until the following morning, when it is gathered, brought to the packing table, inspected, and tied up and delivered. I would advise my fellow-craftsmen who are short of room to try it, and at the end of six months they would not take \$100 and go back to the old system. By being boarded up close on top and three sides it is nearly dust proof, and, if advisable, a set of doors or curtains can be so arranged which will make it absolutely so.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EMINENT LIVING PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BASSETT, EDITOR OF THE "EFFECTIVE ADVERTISER," LONDON.

NO. IX.—HERR ALEXANDER WALDOW.

GERMAN printing has for many years past exercised a kind of mystical influence throughout the United States, England and other countries. To what cause is this attributed? Many will at once say, to their unique borders. Quite so; but again the Germans are far ahead of other founders in the production of initials, ornaments, borders, etc.—so much so that if anything striking in this line is required, invariably the specimen books of the German typefounders are sought out, and, without any exaggeration, herein one may find that which is wanted.



Most of these novelties appear in their trade journals, and consequently the printers are as a rule better educated in this respect than is the case with any other country laying a claim for good printing. Foremost among trade papers in Germany is the *Archiv für Buchdruckerkunst*, a magnificent example of what can be achieved by an energetic man like Herr Waldow, a name that will ever be remembered in the annals of German typography.

Herr Waldow was born in the year 1834, at Stolze, in Pomerania,

and at sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to a printing firm of some repute. Here he soon gave promise of what his future would be, as every man has done who makes a name for himself in after life. Good business men, like poets, are born, not made. In every printing office there is always one boy who is looked upon by his fellow apprentices as somewhat superior, and accordingly his advice is sought on scores of technical matters that they would not think of asking a journeyman; in this way the master mind is early trained to the requirements of business. After remaining long enough in the first office to gain a thorough knowledge of the art, Herr Waldow determined to seek fresh experiences. For this purpose he worked in some of the leading offices of the Fatherland, and to this may be attributed many of the all-round qualities which he possesses. Men of Herr Waldow's stamp are very chary of giving to the world particulars of themselves, thinking, quite erroneously, that their *confrères* might deem it of the nature of a puff. I say without the slightest hesitation that articles of this description in detailing the doings of great men of the time have

been the means of making many a boy, and has stimulated many men in what to them up to that time had been a hopeless task. Herr Waldow in his twenty-third year was intrusted with the management of a printing house at Frankfort-on-the-Main, a position he held until 1860. On relinquishing this he commenced business on his own account as a master printer, and very soon began to be talked about as a printer of more than ordinary ability. Herr Waldow never does things by halves; all his work will bear close scrutiny; no point is left unconsidered that would even to a practical eye tell in its favor. For real artistic jobwork his office stands probably unexcelled, and the truth of this statement may be amply corroborated by a reference to the supplements issued monthly with the *Archiv für Buchdruckerkunst*, which was started by Herr Waldow. The paper is now in its twenty-eighth volume.

In mentioning this periodical it must not be forgotten that Herr Waldow's great reputation is also to some extent derived from his excellent publications of technological handbooks which embrace almost every branch of the craft, including even a splendidly got-up German translation of Mr. W. D. Richmond's "Grammar of Lithography." These works are to the Fatherland what "Wyman's Technical Series" are to the English printer. The publishing of all these handbooks are quite overshadowed by Herr Waldow's *magnum opus*, "The Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Graphic Arts," which is unquestionably the best and most comprehensive modern book of the kind. It must have entailed a vast amount of research and labor, for the result is such that any country might be proud of the production. There are about two thousand eight hundred distinct articles arranged alphabetically, and embellished with nearly six hundred illustrations, a sufficient idea that the book is something out of the ordinary run of technical works. In all Herr Waldow has published nearly fifty technological handbooks, so that the young German's education may be said to be very well looked after.

The master printers of the Fatherland hold Herr Waldow in very high esteem, and as affording some evidence of this he has been intrusted with the technical training of the sons of the leading German printers from time to time. It is as necessary for a boy to learn the intricacies of printing as it is for him to know his A B C. In the course of a conversation with a well-known German printer in London a short time ago, he says the art in Germany is given more serious attention than is usually accorded to it in other countries. Why this should be cannot easily be accounted for, but we may all rest assured that the sooner all lads are trained in a proper manner, so will the improvement of printing be noticed. Large houses would find a material benefit were they to instruct a man in each establishment to teach the boys something of their trade. In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand the lads are allowed to roam about at their own sweet will, and as a consequence the trade suffers from what is nothing less than gross negligence. If this article should stir any employer to do better with his boys, then it will not have been written in vain.

From the foregoing brief cursory notes it will be seen that Herr Waldow well deserves a niche in the Temple of Fame of famous typographers of the nineteenth century, and his sterling character and personal worth well entitle him to the high regard of the disciples of Gutenberg.

HENCOOPS AND LOAFERS.

It is undoubtedly true, as President Lee of the National Editorial Association says, that the country editor has power in his own field commensurate with that of his metropolitan brother, and that the chronicling of the painting of a hencoop is more creditable than to deify brutes or bar-room loafers. It is to be hoped, however, that President Lee didn't mean to cast any reflections on metropolitan newspapers by this illustration. Deifying brutes and loafers is not the occupation of the metropolitan newspaper any more than deifying hencoops is the business of the rural newspaper. The deifying business isn't in their line. They tell the news and make such comments as the facts seem to warrant. That's all.—*Boston (Mass.) Herald.*



SUMMER'S AMPHITHEATER, GRAND CAÑON.
Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, from THE CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING COMPANY,
911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND.

BY JOHN BEDFORD LENO.

THAT the reading public in England are becoming rapidly more numerous, is an admitted fact. The population is yearly increasing, and as year succeeds year the work that is being done by our school board becomes more and more apparent. It may fairly be estimated that ninety-five per cent of our young are being fairly well educated.

In my day few newspapers were published at a less price than sixpence, and no journal below a penny per copy. Their exact circulations we have no means of ascertaining, but without machinery they could not have been great.

As I have already led readers to suppose, all is changed. From sixpence newspapers have been reduced to one penny, and if that is not cheap enough they are to be obtained at one-half penny. The rage for cheapness has recently attacked journals, and within these past few months no less than five or six are advertised at the lower figure, one-half penny. The four following are now lying before me: *Short Cuts*, *The Ha'porth*, *Funny Cuts*, *Comic Cuts* and *Illustrated Chips*.

Each of these seem to be run on pretty near the same lines, their contents consisting of short stories, English and American witty sayings, short, interesting paragraphs of a more solid nature, current jottings, society news, society verse, and so forth. Little of the contents is paid for, and much is stolen. The last named two are illustrated, and to this end old printing offices are raked over and cleared out, and old persons are continuously running against old friends whom they thought forever banished from their vision.

As an example of the mode in which these old cuts are treated take the following: The engraving was originally devoted to a pathetic story, and first saw the light in a New York publication. The picture is formed of an interior of a place of public accommodation, eating house, restaurant, or whatever you please to call it, in which may be seen an aged waiter, a middle aged gentleman and a young lady, who was originally intended to represent the daughter of the latter. The middle aged gentleman is leaving the table and the room, something that he has eaten evidently having disagreed with him. The mode in which the picture is made to serve a comic purpose, and so raise a laugh, is by adding the following words, which are printed beneath: "WAITER—It is not the meat that has upset him, but the blooming tart." Other cuts are doubtless treated in the same fashion.

The rapid manner in which old cuts from America are being used up will be realized when I state that, in some half dozen largely circulating journals of this order, I counted no less than one hundred and forty in a single week's issue.

The number of serials devoted to the publication of stories is even yet more alarming. Many of these stories hail from America, and all, whether English or American, with few exceptions, are miserable trash. The large circulations these and the older periodicals enjoy give employment to many engaged in the printing business, and tend to prove that printers in England have a busy time before them.

As time advances, the quality of the cheaper journals will improve, or rather their contents will become varied. The technical schools now springing up in all trades and directions are certain to be followed by journals devoted to technical subjects and matters of a more important kind, less frivolous and more solid.

The feeling against gambling is becoming stronger and stronger and I can clearly foresee the time when the endless number of papers who live upon it will be considerably lessened. To show how strong it is becoming, the proprietor of the *Echo* has this very week determined to give no more tipster's articles. This is undoubtedly a great sacrifice on the part of its proprietor, Mr. Passmore Edwards, for it is a well-known fact that men interested in racing events are in the habit of purchasing copies of every edition as soon as published for the purpose of ascertaining

the results of each race at the earliest possible moment. This will be, if followed, as in all probability it will be, with a law against assisting betting in any way, a serious loss to the printing trade. Whether such a law will be successful or not, I will not venture to prophecy. "Time tries all," says the old proverb, and I am content to wait the result. I do not deny, but I am not prepared to accept the universal application of, O'Connell's assertion that a coach and horses are to be driven through every act that it is possible to pass. I readily admit that the laws relating to betting have been broken, are broken daily; but this has been, and is still, with the connivance of the police, who, strange to say, are strongly given to gambling, and are not beyond being "palmed" by the "bookies." To adhere to printing, it has been estimated that if an effective law was passed, more than one-half the sporting papers would cease to exist.

Printing businesses, old and new, are being rapidly converted into companies. One of these has already absorbed a dozen at least. Not content with printing, they are buying up the business of publishers. Whether the speculation will pay, is more than doubtful. Certain it is that many of them were losing concerns when conducted privately, and, as a rule, companies are seldom carried on with greater economy than concerns run by individuals. Some of these newly-formed companies are starting periodicals. This appears to me to be a dangerous game, and if their shareholders do not suffer I, for one, will be agreeably surprised.

It is difficult to understand why the neighborhood of Fleet street has been chosen as the most fitting site for the erection of printing offices; it is certainly not with a view to cheapness, for the ground rents there are fabulously high and are bound to range still higher. Yet the cry is "still they come."

No few have entertained the idea that this settlement has arisen from its being so near to "The Row." This is, however, a mistake. True, "The Row" and the neighboring streets situate on the north side of Saint Paul's are full of publishers, but as I have already stated, book printing has taken, to a large extent, its departure from London. It is found that it can be done and is done cheaper in the country. The last book of "The Grand Old Man," and Ruskin's reprints, have been done by a well-known house, as advertised by Mr. Gladstone in a recent speech, in the country.

The Fleet street firms are known to retain a fair share of the commercial work of the city, and that has of late considerably increased. Whether the new law regarding company floating will act as a deterrent remains to be seen. Had the act passed as originally proposed, it would have lessened the volume of trade flowing from this source at least one-half; few inveterate "guinea pigs" would have hesitated to put their names to the prospectuses of the hundreds of bubble companies that are daily floated in its confines.

Dealers in boxwood, never a numerous body, artists and wood engravers once formed a considerable portion of the dwellers in the streets contiguous; but these have become "small by degrees and beautifully less." The foremost have nearly utterly disappeared; artists have taken themselves off to the suburbs and the wood engravers have ceased to exist. The whole of the cheap illustrated papers are adorned by process blocks, save in so far as wood engravings are to be picked up second hand. Wood engravers, once a well-to-do body of men, are miserably poor, and utter nothing but complaints. Fortunately, as I have already stated, their numbers are much reduced. Even the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic* have ceased, or nearly ceased, to employ the engraver; *Punch* alone clings to it. The king of engravers, W. J. Linton, has recently delivered a series of remarkable lectures, but he cannot put life into an art that belongs to a bygone age. A master engraver has just informed me that his only chance is by undercutting the prices charged for "process," and this is often lost by his inability to compete with regard to time.

The new buildings devoted to printing are not handsome, but their ceilings are loftier than the old ones and their appurtenances are better arranged. Better light is provided, and the atmosphere

is purer. Printing ink manufacture has developed into much larger proportions, and the heads of such firms are reported, like our wholesale stationers, as having a tight grip on many of our largest printing offices, both in the city and elsewhere. I am inclined to the belief that matters are far from being as rosy as they appear to be. These new and imposing buildings are costly affairs, and most of them, if I have not been misinformed, are not yet paid for. Slow and sure masters have had to give way to a totally different class of men—men who trade on credit. It remains to be seen whether they will be able to weather the storm that, sooner or later, will shake them to their foundations. I recently had occasion to make repeated visits to a well-known publisher, and was astonished to find as often as I called an accountant inspecting the books, whom I well knew to be connected with a large wholesale stationery warehouse. The latter was speedily announced to be in a state of bankruptcy. In a few months afterward the said publishing firm was known to be in liquidation.

Whether for good or evil the printing trade in England is in a transition state, the small men are being swallowed up by the larger. I have yet to learn that the companies of which I have had occasion to speak are doing well. Upon the contrary, I have a firm belief the shareholders will come out roughly. The clubbing together of twenty rotten affairs is not calculated to make a sound one. The appointed managers, as a rule, are not practical men. They are pitchforked into responsible positions by friends whose sole aim is to quarter them on the funds of others. If successful they have got rid of these "old men of the mountain," and if otherwise, the result does not materially differ.

Among the list of directors I find the names of men who have been elected members of the British parliament for anything rather than a knowledge of the business to which they have allied themselves, and yet I find them talking as glibly about the art of printing as though they had been born in it. I was recently reading the speech of one of these hoary-headed senators, and as Charles Matthews was wont to exclaim after he had climbed Vesuvius and looked into it, "There was nothing in it!" Every one with ordinary common sense knows printing to be a useful art, and that there is not necessarily any disgrace in being engaged in it. It would have been far more to the purpose if he had spent his wasted time in showing shareholders and those likely to become shareholders how a dozen bankrupt businesses could be made to pay by the tacking on of a manager, ignorant of the business, with a yearly salary of one thousand a year, and a lawyer at five hundred.

POLYCHROME TYPOGRAPHY.*

HARMONY OF COLORS.

PRINTING in many colors being much in vogue at present, every printer has need to understand the combinations which produce the best effects without making costly experiments. To possess this knowledge it is necessary to become acquainted with the laws which govern the harmony of contrasts, in point of colors, and above all to study the composition of colors.

There are the primary colors, the secondary or complementary colors, and the tertiary or neutral colors. The primary colors are red, blue and yellow; they re-unite into white light. The secondary or complementary are those which, added to one of the primaries, produce black; green is the complement of red; violet of yellow; orange of blue. Secondary colors are composed by mixing two primaries; green is the result of blue and yellow; violet the product of red and blue; orange is composed of yellow and red.

By mixing two secondary, or one primary and one secondary color, the tertiary or neutral color is obtained. They are so called because they do not have any influence upon the primary colors

which may be placed by them; on the contrary, they set them off to an advantage.

Before employing the colors, the printer should consider whether the work is to be viewed by day or by night; whether it is to be exposed to the rays of the sun or to artificial light. A fact which many ignore is that this last changes completely the brilliancy and the shade of certain colors. An impression of which the colors will appear perfectly harmonious by day, will not appear the same by night.

One of the laws of the harmony of colors which must be observed, is that each secondary color forms the complement of that primary color which is not found in its composition. Thus, orange harmonizes with blue, violet with yellow, green with red. If these complementary colors are used by the side of the primaries, it will be observed that they stand out mutually; primaries and secondaries appearing more lively and intense. The result of these combinations is termed the harmony of contrasting colors, and it is necessary to give to it all possible care, when success is wished to crown the efforts.

The effect of the contrast of colors increases as they become more glaring; the two colors seem to deepen. This is explained by the fact that the eye receives the sensation at the same moment as the impression of the two colors. This may be called the effect of active contrasts.

Sometimes it happens that there is not time to color a proof in advance, and still it is necessary to know if the colors unite well, before working off. Under such circumstances bits of paper of the colors to be used, placed side by side, will enable one to decide if such and such colors harmonize well. Papers powdered with dry colors will answer the same purpose.

Black does not harmonize well with dark colors, more particularly with dark green or purplish red; the preponderance of dark neutralizes the effect. By contrast, the light colors are improved by the side of black; thus in a multicolored border where there is much black, it would be well to leave a white space; it separates the dark from the light colors with good effect.

The use of too much black must be avoided, as it spoils the effect of the other colors and destroys the harmony. A pale gray can be used with advantage against black, as the neutral colors gain in delicacy when employed with a dark border not too large.

As combinations of colors corresponding to the laws of harmony and good effect for *works in two colors*, we recommend: Scarlet and dark green; orange and violet; light blue and dark red; yellow and blue; black and carnation red; black and light green; black and light blue; carmine and emerald green.

Works in three colors: Red, yellow and blue; light orange, black and light blue; light carnation red, dark green and scarlet; dark brown, orange yellow and dark blue; crimson, light green and black.

Works in four colors: Black, light green, dark brown and sienna brown; scarlet, dark green, brown or pale gray and black; ultramarine blue, or cobalt blue, vermilion red, bronze green and lilac; sienna brown, dark blue, light red and black.

The nomenclature of colors is somewhat vague in the printing profession—typographic or lithographic—so that an acquaintance with the various manufacturers' inks is necessary, as the colors are not the same with all.

In closing, let us remark that the tint of the paper must be considered, as the shade of paper may change completely the combinations based upon white paper.

TO BE a good proofreader one should not only be well acquainted with the technology of the printing office, but also possess a general knowledge of affairs, since he is not only expected to correct errors of spelling and grammar, but even to point out errors of statement. Hence the proofreader should have good intellect and good eyesight. A skillful man draws fair pay—better, as a rule, than the typesetter. The duties are severe and confining where one has much to do, as in a large office, especially that of a morning newspaper.—*Phrenological Journal*.

*Translated from L'Imprimerie by Miss Ella Garoutte for THE INLAND PRINTER.



ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES

.... CONSISTING OF

*Calendars, Cards, Banners, Fans, Match Safes,
Memorandum Books, Folders, Etc.*

Increase your profits, enlarge your business by having these goods to offer your customers. No other branch of your business will pay you as well. Inclose us your business card and we will mail you our prices on all goods we manufacture, or inclose us 4 cents in stamps and receive a set of New York Harbor and Hudson River Views. Full line of Fans now ready. Samples sent by express on receipt of \$1.50. For prices of other samples see catalogue, which will be sent on application. Liberal discount to the trade.

COSACK & CO. Lithographers and Publishers of
Advertising Specialties,

90 TO 100 LAKEVIEW AVENUE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

**PRINTERS! WHY WILL YOU TRY
TO DO WORK FOR
WHICH YOU HAVE NO FACILITIES WHEN
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY HAVING IT
DONE BY**

STORY & FOX,

Show Card and Label Finishing Co.

GENERAL FINISHERS TO THE PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING TRADE.

VARNISHING AND GUMMING, capacity, 25,000 sheets daily; DIE, LABEL AND FAN CUTTING, 150,000 daily; PICTURE FRAMING and CLOTH BACKING, 5,000 cards daily; TIN MOUNTING AND TAPING, 20,000 daily; STATUE INTRICATE SHAPE, NOVELTY CUTTING, 5,000 daily.

127 ERIE STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS made to order, and COMPOSITION furnished in bulk. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Samples sent for trial.

STORY'S LIQUID COMPOSITION TABLET GLUE requires no heating. An article no printer can afford to be without. Sample cans sent on approval, any color required. Endorsed by the leading printers of the United States.

Remember we do all work, such as Square or Die Cutting, Varnishing, Gumming, Tin Mounting, Framing, and all detail work required by Printers' and Lithographers' trades.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND.

An easy system of note-taking which anyone can learn in an hour's study. Ambitious printers should have a copy and qualify themselves for reporting.

Price 25 cents, postpaid.

SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION.

The most comprehensive treatise on these subjects ever issued. Every printer should have a copy.

Price 25 cents, postpaid.

SOLD BY THE INLAND PRINTER CO., 183 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Geo. H. Benedict & Co.

PHOTO ZINC ETCHING MAP & WOOD ENGRAVING

175-177 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO.

SUCCESSORS TO THE GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATING CO. AND OLESON & STOLZ.

S. COOKE & CO.

Printers' Furnishers and Importers,

MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

To American Manufacturers:

Please send Catalogues and Specimens of Novelties, quoting LOWEST CASH PRICES, to 330 Flinders Lane, Melbourne.

We offer our services to act as your Agents in Australia.

John Royle & Sons,
MAKERS OF
**ROUTING
MACHINES,
SAW TABLES,
Shoot-Planes, etc.**

ROUTING CUTTERS

—FOR—
Electrotypers,
Photo-Engravers,
Brass-Workers,
and others.

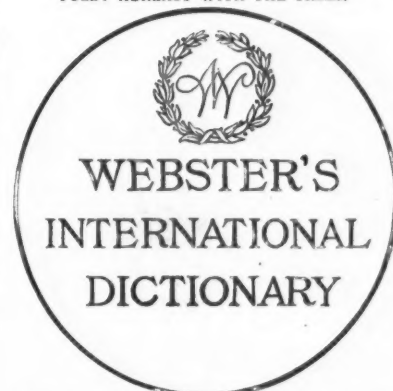
Essex and Straight Sts. Paterson, N. J.

**ROUTING
CUTTERS**

FOR
Zinc, Brass,
Soft Metal,
Wood, etc.

JOHN ROYLE & SONS,
PATERSON, N. J.

**A NEW BOOK
FROM COVER TO COVER.
FULLY ABREAST WITH THE TIMES.**



The Authentic "Unabridged," comprising the issues of 1864, '79 and '84, copyrighted property of the undersigned, is now **Thoroughly Revised and Enlarged**, and bears the name of

Webster's International Dictionary.

Editorial work upon this revision has been in progress for over 10 Years.

Not less than One Hundred paid editorial laborers have been engaged upon it.

Over \$300,000 expended in its preparation before the first copy was printed.

Critical comparison with any other Dictionary is invited. **GET THE BEST.**

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers,
Springfield, Mass. U. S. A.

Sold by all Booksellers. Illustrated pamphlet free

JULIUS HEINEMANN.

HERM. HEINEBACH.

JULIUS HEINEMANN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Brass Rules, Leads, Slugs

AND METAL FURNITURE,

ALSO DEALERS IN

PRINTERS' MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS,

50 & 52 Madison St.

CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1804.
.. INCORPORATED 1883.



TRADE MARK.
PATENTED APRIL 7, 1871.

Charles Eneu Johnson and Company,

LETTERPRESS AND LITHOGRAPHIC

PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES.

Principal Office, 509 S. Tenth St., PHILADELPHIA.
BRANCHES: 527 COMMERCIAL STREET, - - - - SAN FRANCISCO.
45 AND 47 ROSE STREET, - - - - NEW YORK.

Western Branch House—40 La Salle St., Chicago.

THE EFFECTIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Ltd.

60 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E. C.

PERCY J. T. SYMES, Managing Director.

ARE open to undertake the publishing of English editions of successful American papers on reasonable terms. Sound connection throughout England and Colonies, and proprietors of the leading printers' and kindred trades journal in England; also other papers. Exceptional facilities.

THE EFFECTIVE ADVERTISER.

Guaranteed Circulation, 10,000.

3d. Monthly.

NO AMERICAN PRINTER SHOULD FAIL TO SUBSCRIBE.

ALEX. COWAN & SONS, LIMITED,



IMPORTERS OF

Machinery and Supplies

OF ALL KINDS FOR

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS,
AND BOOKBINDERS.

Wholesale Stationers
and Paper Merchants.

MELBOURNE, } AUSTRALIA.
SYDNEY, }
ADELAIDE, }
DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND.

AGENCY IN
BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE INLAND PRINTER.

Address all communications to 395 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, quoting lowest cash prices for goods F. O. B. New York or Boston. Send Samples if practicable. We offer our services to American manufacturers.

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer AND BOOKSELLERS' CIRCULAR.

"It has features of enterprise unusual to European Trade Journalism."—*American Stationer*.

"It has no equal in Europe."—*Toronto Mail*.

"I think very highly of your Journal, and read it with great pleasure, as do all our firm."—*Morton, Phillips & Bulmer, Montreal, Canada*.

SUBSCRIPTION—15s. per Annum, post free, Weekly.

LONDON: W. JOHN STONHILL, No. 58 SHOE LANE, E. C.

Portable GASOLINE Engines

For Threshing Machines, Hay Presses, Corn Shellers, Pile Drivers, Well Diggers, &c., our newest and latest Engine a little wonder and a *giant to work*. Send for prices. Mention this paper.

Van Duzen Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Atlanta Printing Ink Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC



330-336 Wheat Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Our Qualities the Best, and our Prices the Lowest.

C. W. CRUTSINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Printers' Rollers and Composition,

18 N. SECOND STREET,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Our Elastic Tablet Glue is the Best in the Market.

GRAY'S FERRY

Printing Ink—

WORKS

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

198 Clark St. + + + CHICAGO.

710 Sansom Street, PHILADELPHIA.

27 Beckman Street, NEW YORK.

66 Sharp Street, BALTIMORE

The CHEAPEST AND BEST in Use for
+ PRINTERS +



PRICE, 30 CENTS PER POUND.

MANUFACTURED BY

GODFREY & CO., 325 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MACKELLAR'S AMERICAN PRINTER.



A MANUAL OF TYPOGRAPHY, containing practical directions for managing all departments of a printing office, as well as complete instructions for apprentices; with several useful tables, numerous schemes for imposing forms in every variety, hints to authors, etc.

This work should be in the hands of every printer. The seventeenth edition, revised and enlarged, 384 pp., bound in cloth, we have in stock, and can furnish promptly. Price, \$2.00; by mail, \$2.10. Do not fail to secure a copy. Address orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.,
183 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

M. P. MCCOY,
General Agent for the United
Kingdom for
THE INLAND PRINTER
54 FARRINGTON ROAD,
LONDON, - - ENGLAND.

To whom all inquiries concerning Advertising or
Subscriptions should be addressed.

Price, including Postage, - - - 11s. 4d. per Year.
Single Copies, 1s. 2d. each.

TYPO The only organ of the Trade
in the Australian Colonies.
American Manufacturers and
Dealers in Printers' Supplies, Stationery and
Books will reach a large and profitable market by
advertising in **TYPO**.

Illustrations of New Inventions, etc., inserted
free.

R. COUPLAND HARDING,
PUBLISHER,
NAPIER, NEW ZEALAND.

Bright. Breezy. Interesting.
THE UNION PRINTER

UNDER THE EDITORIAL DIRECTION OF
CHARLES GUY BROWN.

Office of Publication, 104 Elm Street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year, - - - - -	\$1.00.
Six Months, - - - - -	.50.
Three Months, - - - - -	.25.

Invariably in Advance.

THE UNION PRINTER is the especial advocate
of the affiliated Unions of the International Typo-
graphical Union of North America.

ADVERTISING RATES, \$1.00 PER INCH.

Address THE UNION PRINTER,
104 Elm Street, New York City.

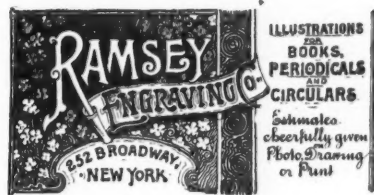
**NATIONAL
Publisher and Printer,
LOUISVILLE, KY.**

A large quarto, issued monthly, and devoted to
the interests of Publishers, Printers and Lithog-
raphers.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year.

For advertising rates, see paper. Sample copies
furnished on application. Subscriptions and
advertisements solicited. Address

JAS. DAVIDSON, Editor and Manager,
Room 29, Courier-Journal Building.



The Artist Printer,

1007, 1009 & 1011 Locust Street,
SAINT LOUIS.

A JOURNAL FOR THE QUICK.

Send 15 cents for sample copy, or \$1.00
for a year's subscription. Note our spec-
imen exchange scheme. \$200 in prizes.
Why not secure them? The A. P. is not an
adjunct of an eleemosynary institution.
Sample copies cost money.



MONEY TO BE MADE!

A special and exceedingly valuable "Wrinkle,"
by which orders can be obtained and money made
by PRINTERS and STATIONERS will appear
in the next issue of

The Paper and Printing Trades Journal.

Annual subscription (can be sent in postage stamps
of any denomination or country), 50 cents, post
free. FIELD & TIER, The Leadenhall Press, 50
Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.

NOTICE.—Specimens of letterpress and litho-
graphic printing, engraving, etc., are noticed in a
critical but friendly spirit in every number of THE
PAPER AND PRINTING TRADES JOURNAL, and the Ed-
itor invites printers to send him, for this purpose,
special jobs and also parcels of every-day work.

FOR THE ONLY PRACTICAL STEREOTYPE OUTFIT

In connection with the latest patented labor-
saving devices, address

M. J. HUGHES,

Inventor and Manufacturer,

18 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN ART PRINTER.

DEVOTED TO THE
TYPOGRAPHIC ART
AND KINDRED
INDUSTRIES.

Art and Colored Supplements
in each number.

Technical Lessons for Compositors and Pressmen.

Subscription Price, \$3.00 per year. Single Copies, 25 Cts.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

C. E. BARTHOLOMEW,
22 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

"The Superior Printer."

A Technical Journal for the Advancement of
Compositors and Pressmen.

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER MONTH BY

EARHART & RICHARDSON,
168 VINE STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

Subscription in Advance.

One Year, . . \$1.00. Six Months, . . 50 cts.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

Paper and Press

A JOURNAL OF PRACTICAL INFORMATION, MACHIN-
ERY APPLIANCES AND SUPPLIES FOR
Printers and Publishers,

Lithographers, Plate Printers,

Art and Society Stationers,

Manufacturing Stationers

and Blank Book Makers.

Price, 25 cts. Subscription, \$2.00 per year.

By WILLIAM M. PATTON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"The American Pressman."

(The Official Organ of the International Printing
Pressmen's Union of North America.)

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE
INTERESTS OF PRESSMEN.

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNION BY

T. J. HAWKINS,

535 E. 82d Street, NEW YORK CITY

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

The INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE, AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF ALL CONSUMERS OF PRINTERS' WARES AND MATERIALS.

Insertions in this Directory are charged \$6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines \$2.00 per line additional.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Blackhall Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers and dealers. Special binders' machinery. Send for catalogue.

Donnell (E. P.) Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Bookbinders' machinery.

Hickok (The W. O.) Mfg. Co., Harrisburg, Pa., ruling, paging and numbering, roller backing, round-cornering, knife-grinding, sewing, etc., machines.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Montague & Fuller, 41 Beekman street, New York. Stitching and folding machines, etc.

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

American Strawboard Co., 152 and 153 Michigan avenue, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.

CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

Collins (A. M.) Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

CARDS—SOCIETY ADDRESS.

Smith, Milton H., publisher, 95 Andrews street, Rochester, N. Y. Embossing to order.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.

Duplex Printing Press Co. The Cox duplex, web and country presses, Battle Creek, Mich.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Fairhaven cylinder press, two sizes.

Potter, C., Jr., & Co., New York. Cylinder, lithographic and web presses. Branch office, 65 Third avenue, Chicago.

Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype machinery, etc. J. W. Ostrander, western agent, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPERS.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

The Lovejoy Company, 444 and 446 Pearl street, New York.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Campbell & Co., 59 and 61 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Drach, Chas. A., & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets (Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Jurgens, C., & Bro., 12-16 Calhoun Place, Chicago. Also photo-zinc engravers.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

Ostrander, J. W., manufacturer of electrotype machinery, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., manufacturers, 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Send for 100-page illustrated catalogue.

ELECTROTYPES.

Display Advt. Co., 26 Church street, New York. Unique and artistically designed cuts.

Press Engraving Co., The, 88 and 90 Centre street, New York. A large stock of electrotypes of engravings, embracing all subjects.

ENGRAVERS.

Benedict, Geo. H. & Co., relief plate engravers, photo, wax and wood processes. Maps a specialty. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Belmont Machine Works, 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.

Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper folding machinery.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co. Office, 150 Nassau street. P. O. Box 3070, New York.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati and Chicago.

Bonnell, J. H., & Co. (Limited), 419 Dearborn street, Chicago; Chas. M. Moore, manager. New York office, Tribune Building.

Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Makers of "Owl Brand" fine black and colored inks.

Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 527 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 40 La Salle street, Chicago.

Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Specialty, brilliant wood-cut inks. Chicago agents, Illinois Typefoundry Co.

Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.

Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress street, Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater street, New York; 119 Fifth avenue, Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial street, San Francisco, Cal.

Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom St., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman St., New York; 66 Sharp St., Baltimore; 198 Clark St., Chicago.

Thalman, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street. Office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Golding Jobber (4 sizes) and Pearl presses (3 sizes).

Gordon Press Works, 97 and 99 Nassau street, New York. See advertisement on another page.

Johnson Peerless Works, 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago. Frank Barhydt, vice-president. Peerless, Clipper, and Jewel presses.

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Challenge and improved old-style Gordon presses.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

MACHINE KNIVES.

White, L. & I. J., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of paper-cutting knives.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia.

Johnson Peerless Works, 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago. Frank Barhydt, vice-president. Peerless cutters, five styles; Jewel cutters, two styles.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Challenge and Advance lever cutters, five sizes.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago.

Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago. Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.

Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin St., Chicago.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth St., Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Elliott, F. P., & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, Chicago.

Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago. Book, cover, manila, rope manila papers, etc.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

Electro-Light Engraving Co., 157 and 159 William street, New York. The pioneer zinc-etching company in America. Line and half-tone engraving of the highest character and in shortest possible time. Correspondence solicited.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. Most complete engraving establishment in the world. Fine presswork a specialty.

Ringler, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.

Sanders Engraving Co., 400 and 402 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. Photo-engravers for all printing purposes.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Largest assortment type, tools, presses, etc., in United States. Everything required by printers.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods. Branch house, 259 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Metz, John, 112 and 116 Fulton St., New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc. Gen'l agents Eckerson web press.

Rosen, P. Aug. Co. (incorporated), 243 and 245 Wells street, Chicago. Mfrs. of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc. Also bookbinders' press boards.

Rowell, Robert, Third avenue and Market street, Louisville, Ky. Outfits furnished complete.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago. We furnish every article required in a printing office.

Simons, S., & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys, and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.

Wesel, F. Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bendernagle & Co., 521 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pa. Also tablet gum.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49-51 Rose street, New York.

Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, Ohio. Printers' rollers and composition.

Bingham's Son, Samuel, 22 and 24 Fourth avenue, Chicago. The *Standard* and the *Durable*.

Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

Godfrey & Co., printers' rollers, 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Reilly, D. J. & Co., 324 and 326 Pearl street, New York.

Wahl, F., & Co., printers' rollers and printing inks, 59 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRINTERS' TOOLS.

Golding & Co., 177 to 199 Fort Hill Square, and 19 to 27 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. Largest manufactory of printers' tools in the world.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99-103 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co., and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

SEALS, NUMBERING MACHINES, DATING STAMPS, CHECK PROTECTORS, ETC.

Flehart, J. H., & Co., rubber and steel stamps, seals, stencils, badges, checks, etc., Cleveland, Ohio.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Ewing Brothers & Co. Works, 2 Woodlawn ave., Chelsea, Mass. Boston office, 101 Milk street.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. Presses, Cutters, Engines, etc. Send for list.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 18 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and manufacturer of conical screw quoins.

TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 113 to 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.

Collins & McLeester Typefoundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia. Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Connors' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

Dominion Typefoundry Co., 780 Craig street Montreal, Canada. R. G. Starke, president; P. A. Crossby, manager. Typefounders to the government of Canada. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Graham, John, typefounder, 451 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

Lindsay (A. W.) Typefoundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), now 76 Park Place, New York.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Typefoundry, 139-141 Monroe St. Also Minneapolis, Minn.

Minnesota Typefoundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 to 76 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co., 14 Frankfort St., New York. We copperface type only. Send for trade statements.

Palmer & Rey (incorporated), Typefoundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Galveston, Texas. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest and most complete in the U. S. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Special western and northwestern agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry. Point system. 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general agency all United States Typefounders. Everything required in the printing office.

TYPEWRITERS.

American Writing Machine Company, Hartford, Conn. Caligraph writing machine.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 196 La Salle St., Chicago. Remington Standard Typewriter.

WEB PERFECTING PRESSES.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago, manufacturers of 4 and 8-page and 4-page web perfecting printing presses.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co. Office, 150 Nassau street. P. O. Box, 3070, New York.

WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis. Manufacturers of holly and end wood type, borders, etc. Branch house, 259 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for reduced price list and sheets of new faces.

Page (Wm. H.) Wood Type Co., The, Norwich, Conn. Send for new price list.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.



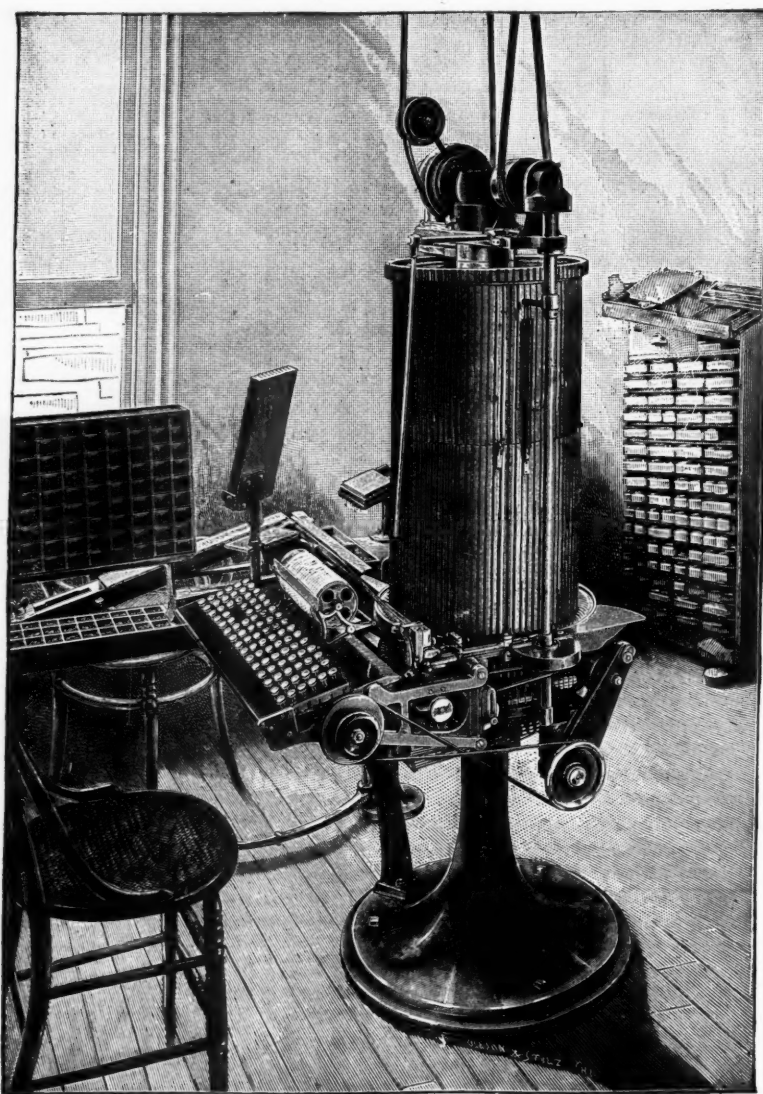
THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY OFFERS THREE GOLD MEDALS

Properly inscribed, valued respectively at \$100, \$75 and \$50, for the most artistic Colored Inserts furnished for insertion in its pages during 1890. The awards will be made by entirely disinterested experts, the features in connection therewith to be considered being originality of design, availability, execution, harmony of colors, and presswork. For full information as to conditions, number of copies required, and all particulars of contest, write to

A. C. CAMERON, Editor,
183 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

THE THORNE

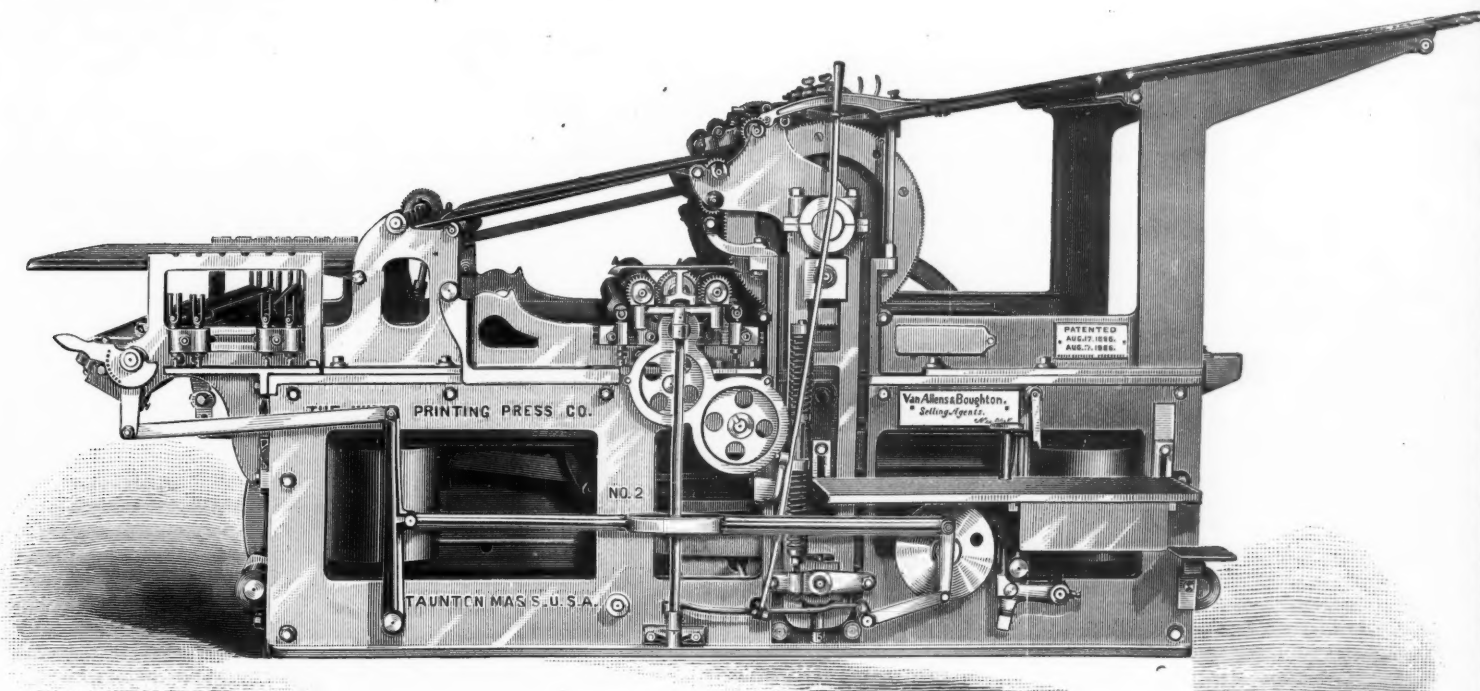
Typesetting and Distributing Machine.



WESTERN · THORNE · TYPESETTING · CO.

156 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

THE HUBER TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS



DOUBLE ROLLING + SINGLE END + SIX TRACKS + AIR SPRINGS
FRONT OR BACK DELIVERY.

The Impression is taken over a six-track bed, which is supported every ten or twelve inches across the press. We guarantee the impression sharp and rigid, and the bed and cylinder are warranted not to spring or give way in the least degree.

The Impression can be tripped at the moment grippers close or before.

The Register is absolutely perfect at all speeds of the press, the bed and cylinder being locked in full gear twelve inches before the contact of bearers takes place, and remaining in gear for several inches after the head line has passed.

The Distribution is uniform from head to tail of sheet. This is accomplished by charging the form with fresh ink both ways from one fountain.

The Air Springs are applied vertically; the piston-head does not come out of the cylinder; no packing ever required; the pressure can be regulated while press is in motion at all speeds.

The simplicity, accuracy and durability of the bed movement is unequaled by any other machine. The double rack teeth are made of steel, with the best rolling curve known to mechanics. From two to three teeth always in contact, thus obviating lost motion.

The sheet is delivered in front, clean side to the fly, without the printed side coming in contact with anything. Fly motion positive, no strap, no slamming. The motion is the same in delivering sheet and returning for next sheet.

The Fly can be disconnected at a moment's notice.

This press is designed for the finest quality of cut and color work; can be used to charge the form both ways with fresh ink, or as a single end press, four or two rollers.

No complicated movements to get out of order.

SIZES:

No. 1.	4	Rollers, covering entire form.	Bed, 44	x 60	inches inside bearers.	Matter, 40½	x 56	inches.
No. 1.	3	" " " "	48	x 60	" " "	44½	x 56	"
No. 2.	4	" " " "	37½	x 52	" " "	34	x 48	"
No. 2.	3	" " " "	41½	x 52	" " "	38	x 48	"

DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT AND SPEED:

No. 1.	4	Rollers.	Length over all, 15 ft.	Width over all, 9 ft. 3 in.	Height over all, 6 ft. 4 in.	Weight boxed, about 9 tons.	Speed, 900 to 1,300.
No. 1.	3	"	15 ft. 8 in.	" 9 ft. 3 in.	6 ft. 4 in.	" 9½ tons.	" 850 to 1,200.
No. 2.	4	"	13 ft. 6 in.	" 8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 7 tons.	" 950 to 1,500.
No. 2.	3	"	14 ft. 2 in.	" 8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 7½ tons.	" 900 to 1,500.

We furnish with press, counter-shaft, hangers, cone-pulleys, driving-pulleys, two sets of roller-stocks, wrenches, boxing and shipping, at Taunton, Mass.

WE REFER YOU TO A FEW FIRMS RUNNING TWO-REVOLUTION HUBER PRESSES:—J. J. Little & Co.; Trow Printing and Bookbinding Co.; John de Vries & Son; McLaughlin Bros.; American Bank Note Co.; E. O. Jenkins' Sons; J. W. Pratt & Son; Exchange Printing Co.; Crump Label Co.; Hinds, Ketchum & Co.; Jersey City Printing Co.; and National Bureau Engraving and Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia; Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston; Frey Printing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. Green, New York; P. F. Collier, New York; McDoe Bros., Boston, Mass.; Nixon-Jones Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. P. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago; Knight & Leonard, Chicago; Methodist Book Concern Nashville, Tenn.; Pantograph Printing and Stationery House, Bloomington, Ill.; W. C. Gage & Son, Battle Creek, Mich.; Woodward & Tiernan, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo.; Kehm, Feitsch & Wilson, Chicago.

Ninety-seven presses running in these houses.

Send for descriptive circular of Regular Two-Revolution Press, Two-Color Press, Sheet Perfecting Book Press, or Two-Revolution Super Royal Jobber. Size of Bed, 26 x 35. Form, 23 x 33. 2,250 per hour. Box Frame, Trip Cylinder, Crank Movement, no Springs.

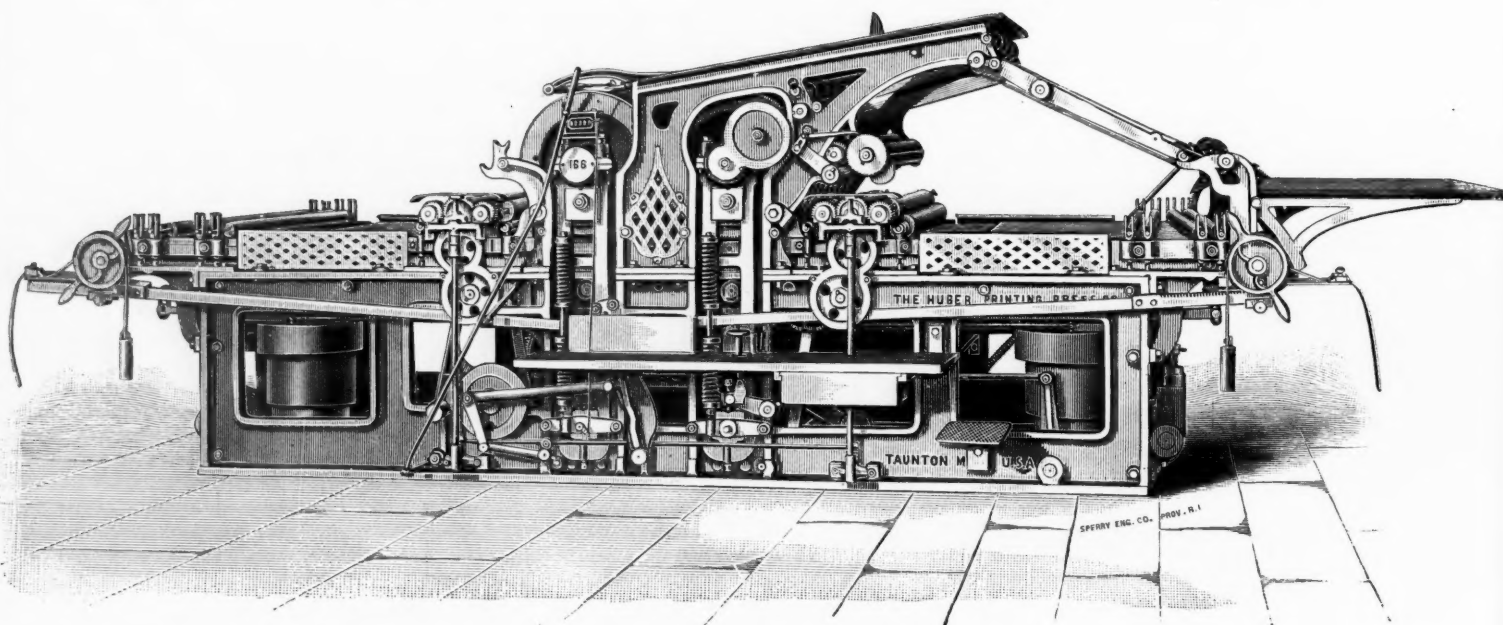
VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, SOLE AGENTS,

17 to 23 Rose Street and 59 Ann Street,

NEW YORK.

WESTERN BRANCH:—301 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.—H. W. THORNTON, Manager.

THE HUBER SHEET PERFECTING PRESS



•• Double Rolling each Form • Six Tracks • Air Springs • Back Delivery. ••

The Impression is taken over a six-track bed, which is supported every ten to twelve inches across the press. We guarantee the impression sharp and rigid, and the bed and cylinder are warranted not to spring or give way in the least degree.

The Impression can be tripped at the moment grippers close or before.

The Register is perfect at all speeds of the press.

The Distribution is uniform from head to tail of sheet; each form is charged with fresh ink both ways.

The Air Springs are applied vertically, the piston-head does not come out of the cylinder, no packing ever required; the pressure can be regulated while press is in motion at all speeds.

The simplicity, accuracy and durability of the bed movement is unequalled by any other machine. The double rack teeth are made of steel, with the best rolling curve known to mechanics. From two to three teeth always in contact, thus obviating lost motion.

The sheets are delivered in the back by positive motion.

The Fly can be disconnected at a moment's notice.

No complicated movements to get out of order.

This press is especially designed for the use of book printers and publishers of weekly and monthly papers, pamphlet and almanac work.

It is constructed upon the two-revolution principle and has four rollers for each form; aside from it having two impression cylinders, it is substantially the duplicate in construction of our Two-Revolution Book Press.

The sheet is fed in the usual manner from the feed board on to the first impression cylinder, and passing between the bed receives an impression from the first form; it is then taken by the grippers of the second cylinder, and around between the bed again, where it receives an impression from the second form, thus printing both sides at one feeding.

Any off-set deposited from the first printed side, on the second cylinder, is at once removed by our Patented Off-set Device, and ordinary work can be run from ten to twenty hours without change of tympan sheet.

Either or both cylinders can be tripped at the will of the feeder, before or at the time grippers close, and at all speeds.

The speed in sheets per hour is practically the same as single presses of same size, and, as it prints both sides of the sheet in perfect register, the result is equivalent to the product of two presses.

We believe that printers and publishers will appreciate this press to its full value, filling as it does a long felt want, of a press capable of large or small sheets, and after one operation delivering it upon the fly-board finished.

SIZES:	NO.	ROLLERS.	BED SIZES.	MATTER.	SPEED.	We furnish with press, counter-shaft, hangers, cone pulleys, driving pulleys, two sets of roller stocks, wrenches, boxing and shipping, at Taunton, Mass.
1	4	44 x 60	40½ x 56	600 to 1,000		
2	4	36 x 52	32 x 48	800 to 1,200		

WE REFER YOU TO THE FOLLOWING FIRMS RUNNING PERFECTING PRESSES:—Jersey City Printing Co., Jersey City; Argus Printing Co., Jersey City; Trow Printing and Bookbinding Co., New York; Geo. Munro, New York; P. F. Collier, New York; F. M. Lupton, New York; Nixon-Jones Printing Co., St. Louis; Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, Springfield, Ohio.

We have fourteen Perfecting Presses running in the above houses.

WE REFER YOU TO A FEW FIRMS RUNNING TWO-REVOLUTION HUBER PRESSES:—J. J. Little & Co.; Trow Printing and Bookbinding Co.; John de Vries & Son; McLaughlin Bros.; American Bank Note Co.; E. O. Jenkins' Sons; J. W. Pratt & Son; Exchange Printing Co.; Crump Label Co.; Hinds, Ketchum & Co.; Jersey City Printing Co., and National Bureau Engraving and Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia; Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston; Frey Printing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. Green, New York; P. F. Collier, New York; McDoe Bros., Boston, Mass.; Nixon-Jones Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. P. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago; Knight & Leonard, Chicago; Methodist Book Concern, Nashville, Tenn.; Pantograph Printing and Stationery House, Bloomington, Ill.; W. C. Gage & Son, Battle Creek, Mich.; Woodward & Tiernan, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo.; Kehm, Feitsch & Wilson, Chicago.

Ninety-seven presses running in these houses.

Send for descriptive circular of Regular Two-Revolution Press, Two-Color Press, Sheet Perfecting Book Press, or Two-Revolution Super Royal Jobber, Size of Bed, 26 x 35. Form, 23 x 33. 2,250 per hour. Box Frame, Trip Cylinder, Crank Movement, no Springs.

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON,

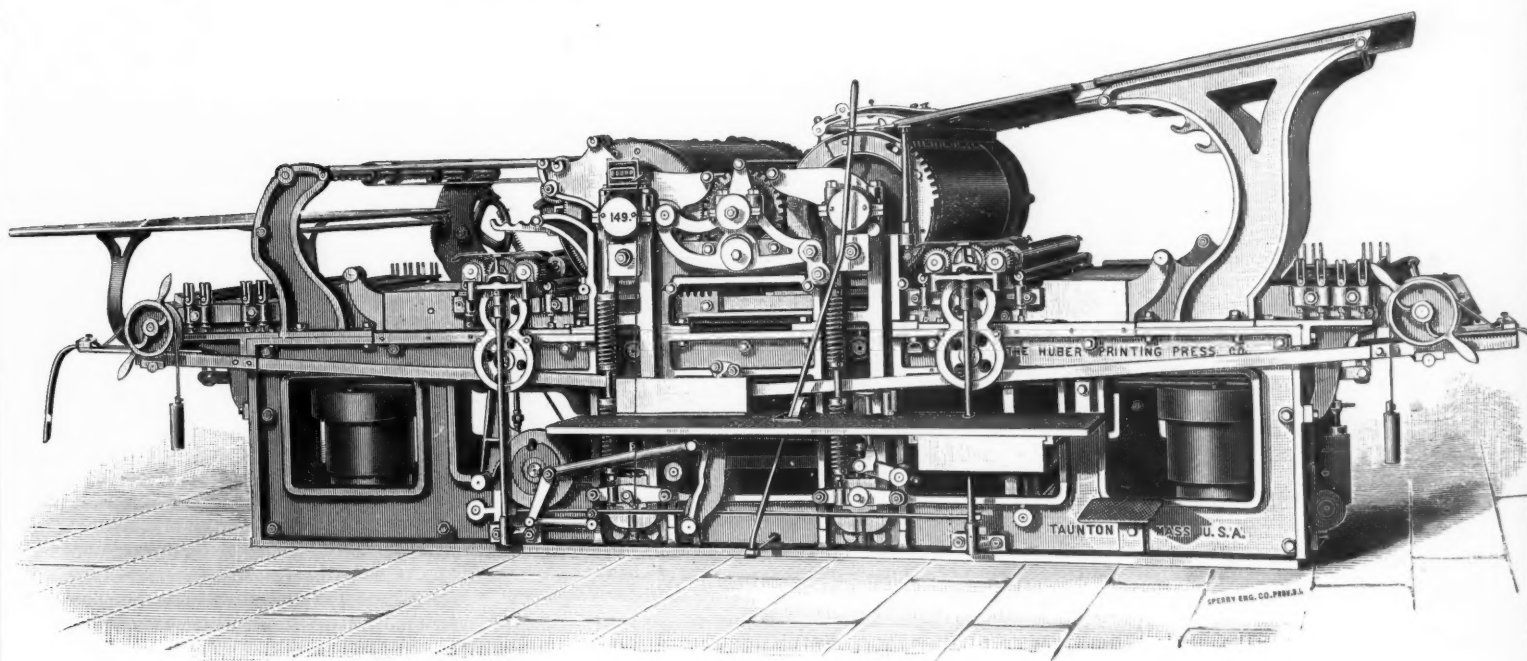
+++ SOLE AGENTS, +++

17 to 23 Rose Street and 59 Ann Street,

NEW YORK.

WESTERN BRANCH:—301 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.—H. W. THORNTON, Manager.

The • Huber • Two-Color • Press.



BED, 36 x 52. FORM, 32 x 48. PAPER, 33 x 50. SPEED, 900 to 1,200 per Hour.

DOUBLE ROLLING EACH FORM • SIX TRACKS • FRONT DELIVERY.

THE above cut represents our Two-Color Press as now built with air springs and double rolling device, thereby charging the forms with fresh ink both ways, also the double rack pinion bed-movement, and all patented improvements fully described in our Book Press Catalogue. The following is a short description of the construction and operation of the Press:

There are two impression cylinders, which engage a separate form each during the forward stroke of the bed, as in an ordinary two-revolution press. A fountain at each end of the press supplies the separate forms with ink in usual manner. Between the impression cylinders is a transfer cylinder which takes the printed sheet from the first impression cylinder and delivers it, in absolutely perfect register, to the second impression cylinder, from which it is delivered directly to the fly, clean side next the fly-sticks.

OPERATION.—The sheet is fed to the grippers of the first cylinder in the usual manner, and after receiving the first impression is taken by the grippers of the transfer cylinder and delivered to the grippers of the second impression cylinder. About this same time another sheet is fed to the first impression cylinder, and at each forward stroke of the bed both sheets are printed with a different color. The sheet with the two printings is then delivered to the fly, the sheet with one printing transferred to the second impression cylinder, and the first cylinder supplied with a clean sheet by the feeder.

We refer you to the following firms running Two-Color Presses: Crump Label Co., Hinds, Ketchum & Co., McLaughlin Bros., American Bank Note Co., Martin B. Brown, New York; Forbes' Litho. Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.; C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, Ill.; National Bureau Engraving and Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dickman-Jones Printing Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Twenty-eight presses running in the above offices.

It will be seen by the above description that we have in reality *two* presses in *one*; and, while running at a comparatively slow speed, which insures perfect register and "long life" to the press, it is actually doing about twice the work of an ordinary press of the same size. Having a separate impression surface for each form, a job is "made ready" exactly the same as for an ordinary press.

The principal advantages of this style of press over all others are: *First*—Comparatively slow speed, which lengthens the "life" of the press, and at the same time produces twice the usual amount of perfect work. *Second*—As the sheet is fed automatically from the first impression surface to the second, the risk of the feeder making a mistake is reduced fifty per cent. *Third*—As the sheet is fed but once for two colors, the handling of stock is reduced fifty per cent. *Fourth*—In illustrated bookwork, the advantage of using a better quality of ink upon the cuts than upon the type; thereby producing a finer class of work at a less expense.

This press is built on the same solid and substantial plan for which all our presses are justly noted, and has all latest improvements, including six roller bearings to support bed, noiseless and positive fly, safety gripper mechanism, ball-bearing, bed-reversing teeth, and air springs that can be regulated when press is in motion at any speed.

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON,

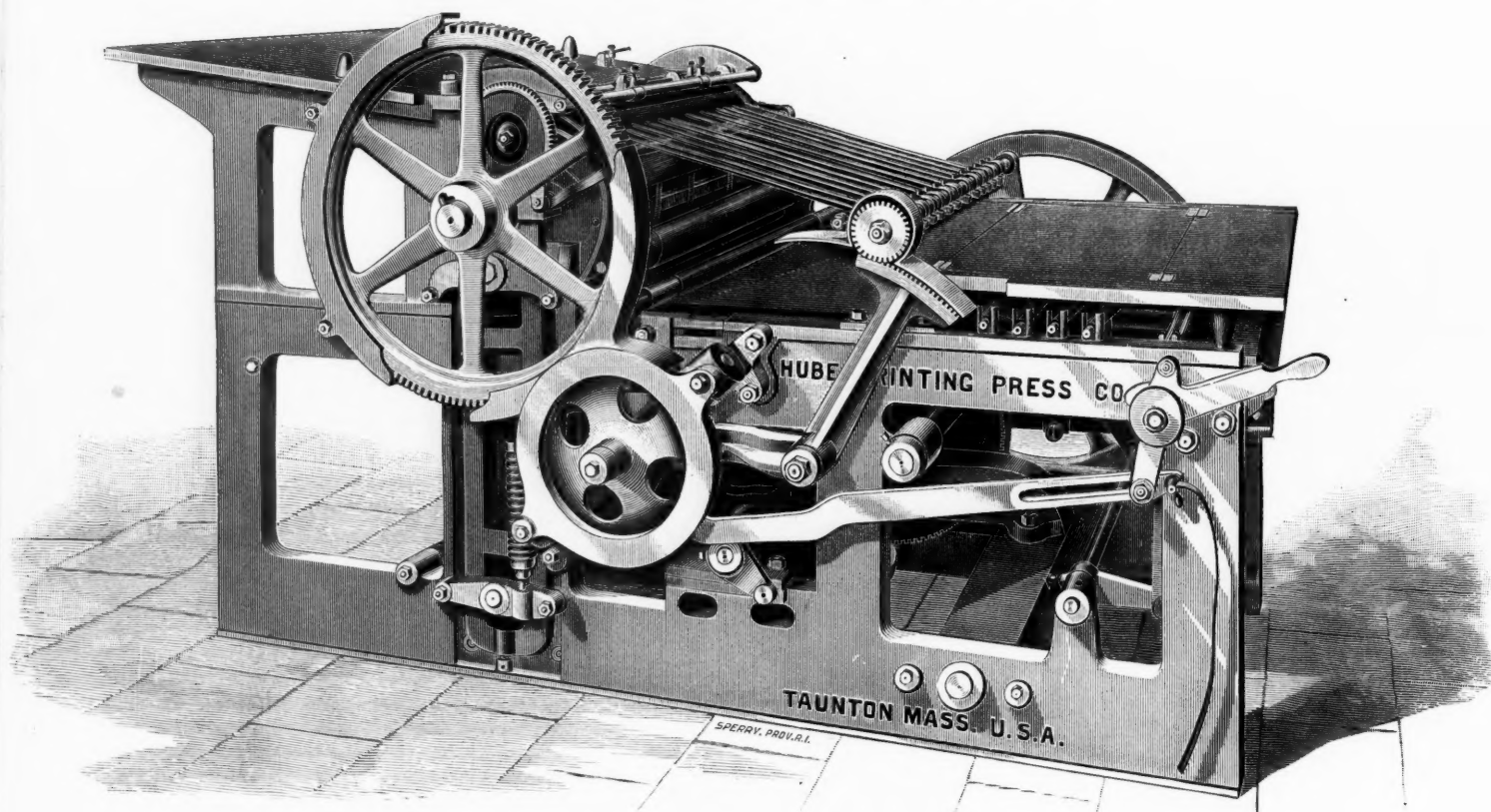
+++ SOLE AGENTS +++

59 Ann Street and 17 to 23 Rose Street,

NEW YORK.

WESTERN BRANCH:—301 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.—H. W. THORNTON, Manager.

THE HUBER TWO-REVOLUTION SUPER ROYAL "MUSTANG."



NO SPRINGS ÷ CRANK BED MOVEMENT ÷ BOX FRAME.

THE FASTEST RUNNING PRESS OF ITS SIZE BUILT.

WE take great satisfaction in calling the attention of the printing trade to this press, which is our latest production, and which has in its construction the novelty of being a combination of the best points of both the Stop-Cylinder and Two-Revolution style of presses.

The Bed is driven by means of a crank, which gives the smoothest reciprocating motion known to mechanics, and does away with the necessity of springs and the accompanying extra strain and wear, which more especially is liable to occur in a small size press having a large variety of speeds, from their non-adjustment.

The Cylinder is driven in a constant direction and at a speed to correspond exactly to the varying speed of the bed, by means of a perfectly shaped cam-gear. This cam-gear makes two turns to each complete stroke of the bed, and the same gear teeth are in mesh during the printing of every sheet, thus making the register absolutely correct. The cylinder never comes to a full stop when the press is in operation, but keeps moving slowly when the bed is reversing, until the speed of the bed is equal, when it increases in unison with the bed. The sheet is taken by the grippers when the cylinder is moving slowly, another point in favor of perfect register.

There are no complicated cam or stop motions to get out of order, or limit the speed of the press, and we guarantee every machine to print twenty-two hundred sheets per hour, when properly fed, in perfect register and without jar or extra wear.





The cylinder can be tripped at the will of the feeder, and up to the moment when the grippers have taken the sheet.

The bed is supported, under the line of impression, by four large adjustable rollers, journaled in stands, which are fastened to a rigid box stay that cannot spring or give in the least degree.

The side frames are of the box pattern, and every part of the machine is constructed with an eye to great strength and durability.

The sheets are delivered in front of the cylinder, clean side to the fly, which is positive and noiseless in its action.

We unhesitatingly pronounce this press the most simple, complete and serviceable of its size ever introduced, and we invite the closest inspection and comparison.

	BED.	FORM.	NO. ROLLERS	SPEED.	WEIGHT.	
	26 x 35	23 x 32	2	1,000 to 2,200	7,000 pounds.	
	26 x 35	19 x 32	3	1,000 to 2,200	7,000 pounds.	

WE REFER YOU TO THE FOLLOWING HOUSES RUNNING THE ABOVE PRESSES:—J. J. Little & Co., John de Vries & Son, John Rankin, Jr., Economical Printing Co., Louis Weiss & Co., New York; Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. P. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Kehm, Fietsch & Wilson, Chicago, Ill.; Conover Printing Co., Coldwater, Mich.; H. Swalley, Sedalia, Mo.; Gage & Son, Battle Creek, Mich.

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, Sole Agents,

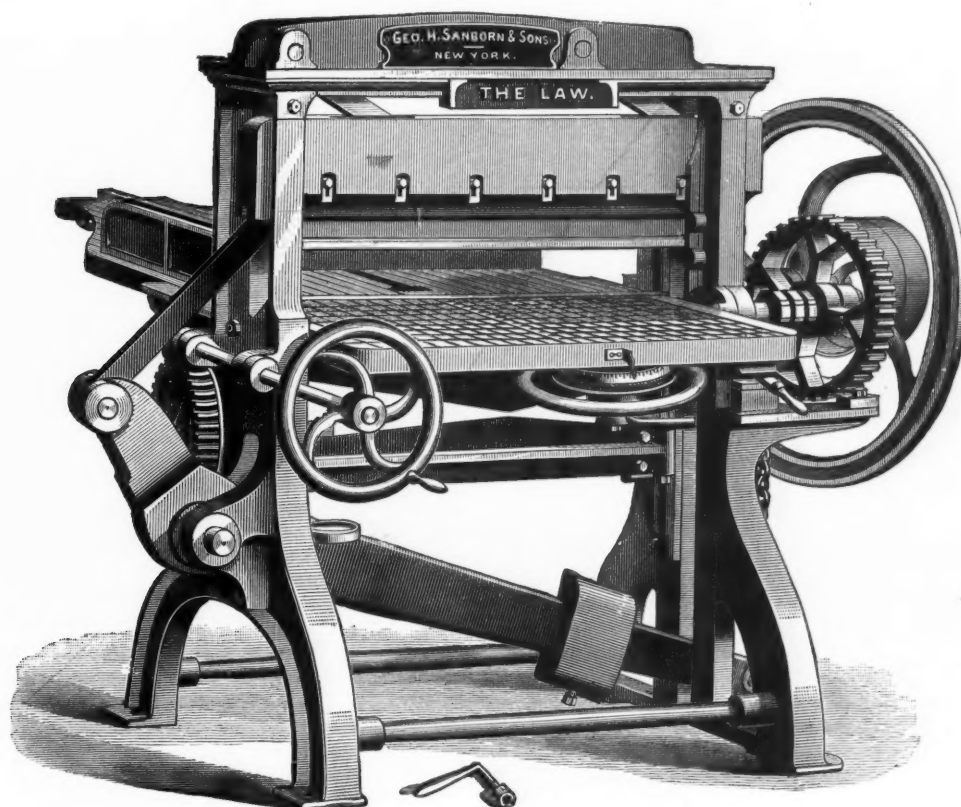
H. W. THORNTON, Western Manager,
301 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.



59 Ann Street and 17 to 23 Rose Street,
NEW YORK.

SANBORN'S "LAW" CUTTER

FOR HAND AND POWER.



THE
CONSTRUCTION
IS FAR
SUPERIOR
TO
OTHER CUTTERS
OF SIMILAR
STYLE.

HAND-CLAMPING, giving positive and even clamp pressure entire width of machine. : : : : : : : : :

Side-Back and Back-Split Gauges, and lines and brass rules on table. Back-Gauge moved by endless wire cable with index in front always showing exact distance of gauge from knife. Screw for moving Back-Gauge furnished instead of cable and index, if preferred. : : : :

Regular style of clamp and gauge is used, but purchasers wanting the Intersecting Clamp and Gauge can have same at a small advance in price.

The "Law" is a heavy, powerful and rapid-working cutter. : : :

PRICES ON APPLICATION:

SIZES: 33, 36, 43, 46, 48, 53, 56 and 63 Inches.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,

69 BEEKMAN STREET.



NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1861

A. ZEESSE AND CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,

MAP RELIEF LINE

AND

Photo Process Engravers.

341-351 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO

SUPERIOR ENGRAVINGS

EXECUTED BY THE

Half-Tone, Zinc Etching

— OR —

Relief-Line Process,

SPECIALLY OF

PORTRAITS, HEADINGS,
BUILDINGS, DIAGRAMS,
VIEWS, MAPS, ETC.

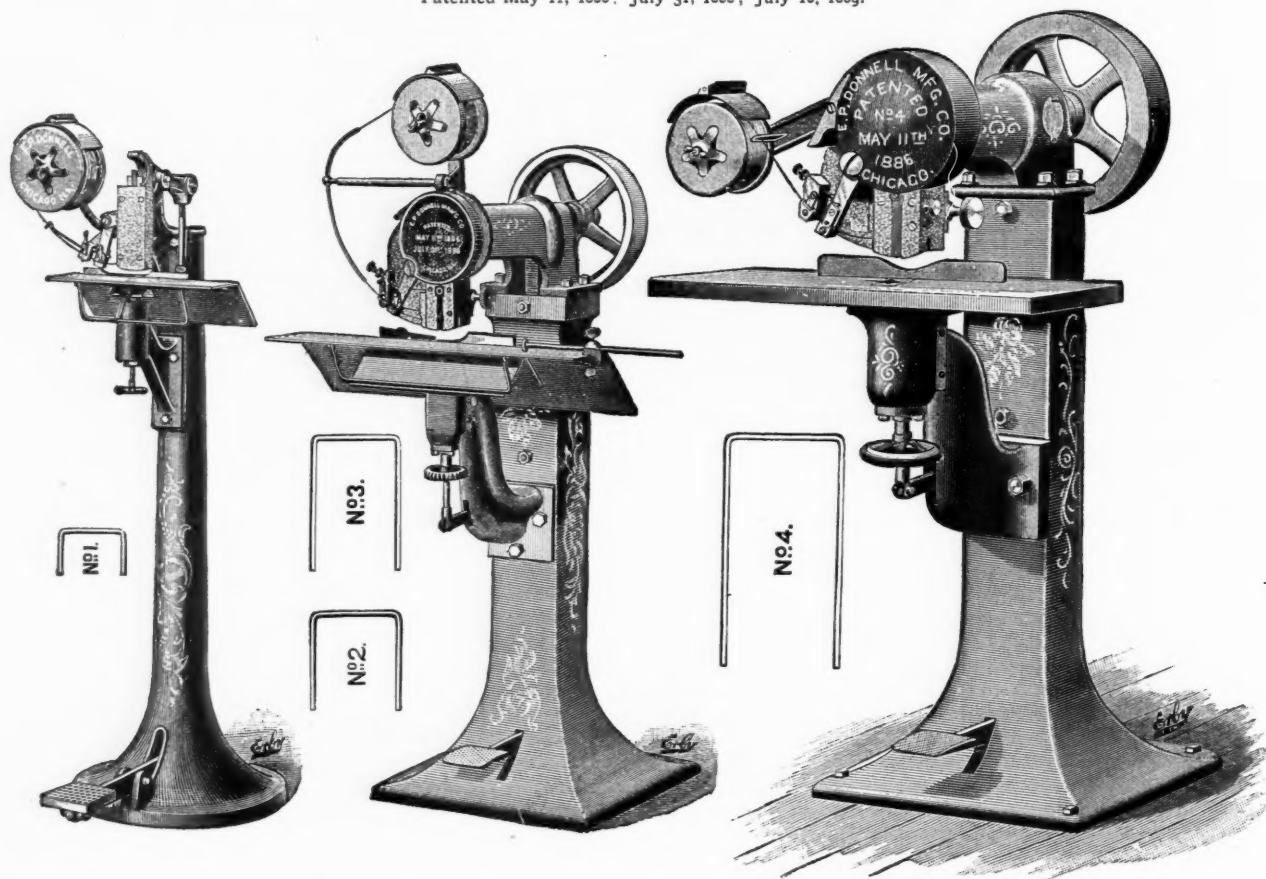
ESTIMATES AND SAMPLES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

The Fall Number of "THE ELECTROTYPE JOURNAL,"
which will be out Oct. 1, will contain besides other
novelties a full line of Specimens of

CALENDARS FOR 1891.

Donnell's Patent Wire-Stitching Machines

Patented May 11, 1886; July 31, 1888; July 16, 1889.



(See full length of staples of each machine in above cuts.)

No. 1.	Foot Wire-Stitcher, round or flat wire, for saddle or flat stitching.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Price, \$125
No. 1.	Power	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	150
No. 3.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	400
No. 4.	Extra Heavy, round or flat wire (from 2 sheets to 1½ inch in thickness), flat or saddle stitching,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600

E. P. DONNELL MANUF'G CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Moss Engraving Company

METHODS
MOSS' NEW PROCESS
MOSTYPE PROCESS
ZINC ETCHING

SUPERIOR
SUBSTITUTE
FOR
WOOD ENGRAVING

535 PEARL ST.
COR. ELM. NEW YORK

ENGRAVINGS OF
ILLUSTRATIONS
FOR
BOOKS, NEWS-PAPERS,
& CIRCULARS

THE LINOTYPE



TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

All known Linotype Machines, and the product therefrom, are covered by Letters Patent Nos. 362,987, 313,224, 317,828, 345,525 and other patents controlled by the undersigned company.

The public is cautioned that the use of any machine which casts, as a substitute for movable type, linotypes or type bars, each bearing the characters to print an entire line, unless purchased from this company, will render the user liable to a suit for infringement.

The Linotype Machine, made by this company under its patents, is now for lease or sale; is capable of an average speed of 8,000 ems per hour, and the print from its product is superior to that from movable type. Any size of type from agate to pica can be produced upon the same machine. We earnestly invite your investigation.

For full information address, or visit personally,

THE MERGENTHALER PRINTING CO.,
154 Nassau Street, - NEW YORK CITY.

M. BARTH, Pres.

W. P. HUNT, Treas.

THE CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

TYPE, PRESSES

—AND—

Printers' Tools of All Kinds.

All Goods First Class, and at prices to suit the times.

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.

201 VINE STREET, - CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The BEST MACHINERY FOR BOOKBINDERS.

The Smyth Book Sewing Machines,

The Chambers Book Folding Machines,

The Acme Paper Cutting Machines,

The Elliott Thread Stitching Machines,

The Ellis Roller Backer,

The Sedgwick Automatic Paper Feeding Machine,

The Christie Beveling Machine,

The Seybold Automatic Book Trimmer,

The Seybold Standing Press.

GENERAL AGENTS
UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Machine Parts, Supplies, Wire, Thread, Etc.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Embossing and Smashing Machines,

Wire Stitching Machines,

Ruling Machines, Ruling Pens,

Paging and Numbering Machines,

Book Trimming Machines,

Round Corner Cutters,

Gauge Table Shears,

Steam and Hydraulic Signature Presses,

Skiving Machines,

Job Backing Machines,

Automatic Knife Grinding Machines,

Gilding and Finishing Presses,

Iron Standing Presses,

Rotary Board Cutters,

Brass-Bound and Cherry Press-Boards,

Sewing Benches, Glue Heaters,

Punching and Eyeletting Machines,

Book Sawing Machines,

Beveling Machines,

Stabbing Machines,

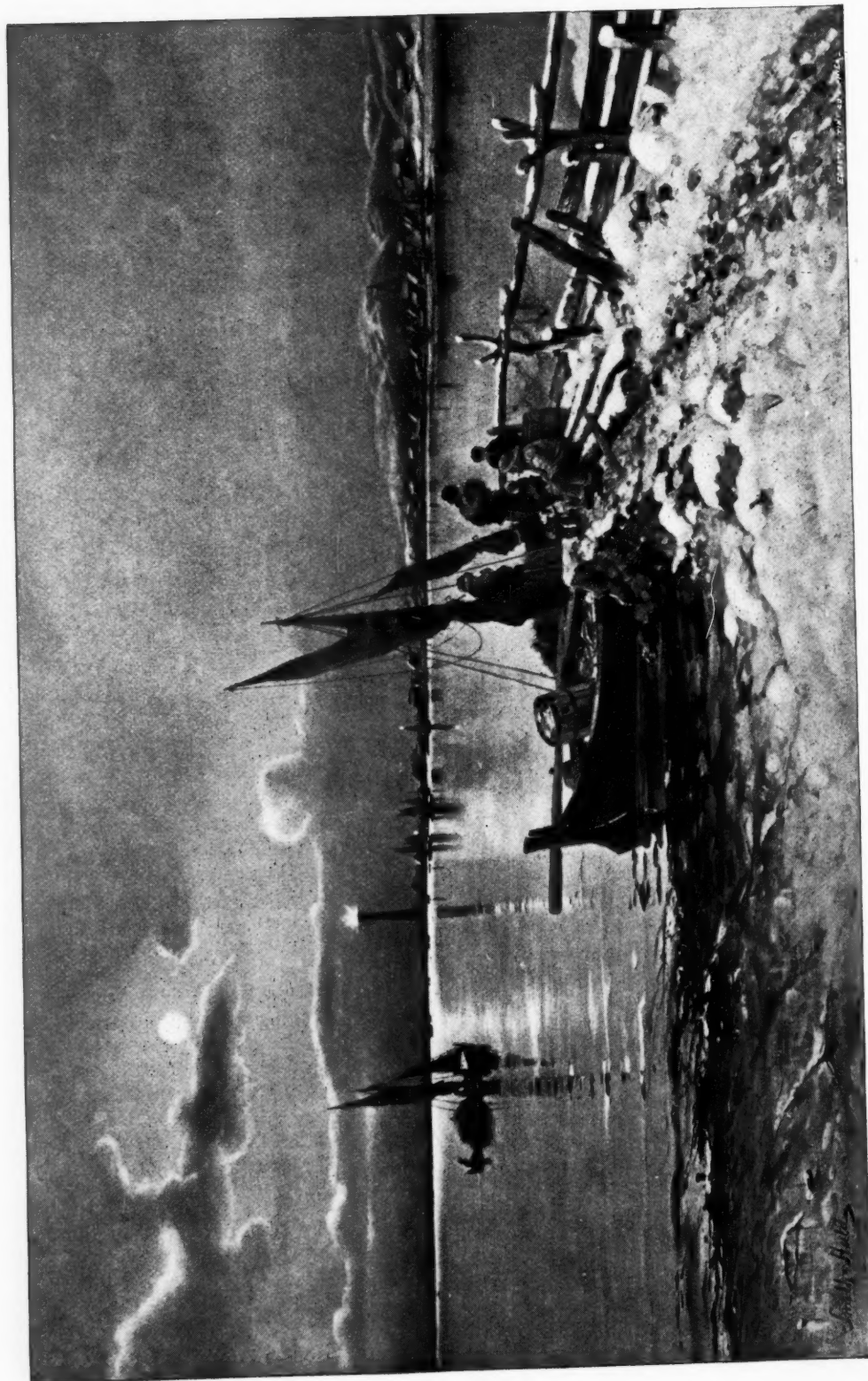
Perforating Machines, etc.

MONTAGUE & FULLER,

166 William St. and 41 Beekman St.
NEW YORK.

345 Dearborn St. and 82 Third Ave.
CHICAGO.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY MACHINE WE SELL.



MOONLIGHT IN HARBOR, DORDRECHT.

Reproduced in half-tone from photograph, by ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY,
726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A WORD WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope our valued corps of correspondents will not take offense when we ask them to **BOIL DOWN** their effusions in future as much as possible. We are very glad to hear from every section of the country, but our correspondence feature has assumed such proportions that it is impossible to publish all that is sent us. Friends, be brief and to the point, and *THE INLAND PRINTER* readers will think all the more of your contributions for their being so.

A NEW COPY-HOLDER.

To the Editor: BUFFALO, N. Y., September 24, 1890.

Wishing to suggest a means of preventing the annoyance to which printers are subject by having their copy blown on the floor, and sometimes out of the window, I send you by mail a device which will serve as a copy-holder, and which anyone can make with little trouble and expense. As you will observe, it consists of a clothespin, such as is used in printing offices for holding printed sheets while drying, to which is attached, with four quarter-inch screws, a piece of six-to-pica rule about sixteen ems long, cut to the width of the pin, bent, tapered and sharpened at the ends. It can be attached to any box in the cap case or in any of the small square or long boxes of the lower case, and it does not cover the box up so that the type cannot be taken out without removing the holder. The manner of attaching it to the case is very simple; place the holder diagonally over the box, allowing the brass attachment to enter the box; then turn the holder around square, keeping it firmly on the case, and the sharp ends of the rule attachment will enter the sides of the box, holding it in place. For nearly two years I have used one of these pins, although with a different attachment, and have found it very convenient. The device is not patented, and I send it to you hoping that you may deem it of sufficient value to explain its mechanism to the readers of *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

GEORGE P. FAIRBAIRN.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

To the Editor: PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 6, 1890.

Last month's number of *THE INLAND PRINTER* marked the close of a very interesting volume. In one establishment of this city nearly every printer and pressman will have last year's volume bound.

The Pittsburgh Exposition has been open for several weeks. An exhibit of interest to pressmen is the operation of a job press by electricity. William G. Johnston & Co. have a handsome exhibit of commercial binding. Joseph Eichbaum & Co. have also a very fine exhibit.

On October 5 No. 7 took action upon the "six-day law" passed by the International Union. The penalties for violations of this law were fixed. It will cost \$4 for the first offense, \$25 is the fine for the second offense, and expulsion will follow the third offense. The members of No. 7 do not approve of the light penalties which have been fixed by some of the subordinate unions. Pittsburgh printers resolved to make the violation of the law as obnoxious as possible.

About October 15 a new paper, the *Sun*, will shed its light upon Pittsburgh journalism. It will be an eight-page nonpareil paper. There is plenty of subbing on the papers and the establishment of a new paper is causing a good many "tourists" to head for this city. Job printers are not very busy.

MEMO.

FROM OREGON.

To the Editor:

PORTLAND, Ore., September 27, 1890.

The real estate boom in Oregon is not what it was a few months ago, as people have begun to see that they do not want to buy town lots six to ten miles from the city. They are pushing an ordinance to tax real estate dealers \$25 per year, which will have the effect of driving all the wildcat firms out of existence. They amount to nothing, anyway, and do not benefit the printers in the least, as they want their advertising and jobwork done at starvation prices. They go from office to office getting bids on jobs of 500 to 1,000. One came to our office the other day for a bid on 500 contracts, and we gave him a bid of \$3. Next day he came in for another bid on 500 slips, and when he got it he said, "Good gracious; you fellows want too much; why, the job you bid on the other day at \$3, I got over at E. & S. for \$1.25." I told him we were trying to make a living, and that is why we charged living prices, and if E. & S. were making a living at such figures they would be short-lived.

The printing business is beginning to pick up just now, and lots of work is looked for the coming month. There are quite a number of amateur job printers here, and some of the work turned out by them is justly entitled to a place in your collection of monstrosities. One of these printers advertises thus: "Wanted, a good Christian girl or boy to learn the printing trade; one living with their parents."

All the union printers have been called out of the office of F. W. Bales & Co., as this firm has failed to recognize the rights of the union.

The Oregon editors held their fourth annual meeting here August 14, 15 and 16, and judging from their programme they had a royal time, the business men of Portland donating very freely.

The great Northwest Industrial Exposition opened September 5 and closes October 31, and promises to be a grand affair.

The federated trades recently gave a picnic at Gambrinus Garden for the benefit of the locked-out coal miners of British Columbia, and a glorious time was had and a big crowd was present.

Yours,

W. NICH.

FROM ST. JOSEPH.

To the Editor:

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., September 30, 1890.

The Posegate Printing & Lithographing Company is a new corporation that has absorbed the St. Joseph Steam Printing Company. Its capital stock is \$50,000 (the same as the old company). Its stockholders are: J. W. Johnson, secretary and treasurer, \$40,000 (Johnson is the old secretary and treasurer); Frank M. Posegate, president, \$5,000 (Mr. Posegate was president of the old company); and M. Lawler, \$5,000 (Mr. Lawler is one of the publishers of the *Catholic Tribune*, and was formerly solicitor and collector for the St. Joseph Printing Company). The new company promises large improvement—new machinery, new type. They talk of five new 8 by 12 Gordons and a cylinder or two. The newest of their presses is about fifteen years old, some of them twenty. But they talk more largely of lithographing. To this branch they promise special development. Their work has heretofore been done on hand presses, and this is a good point for lithography. The wholesale houses here are very large; the wholesale trade of the city is as large as that of Omaha and Kansas City combined, with nine hundred traveling men on the road. I only mention these items to give an idea of the market the new company expects to have, as all these houses use lithography and have been getting it away from home. Maybe some of your advertisers can secure a good deal of trade with the new company.

The Sheridan & Clayton Paper Company (printed wrapping paper, etc.) are putting up a new building, three-story and basement, 40 by 140, for their own occupancy.

The *Ballot*, Col. William Hyde's new paper, seems to be rapidly coming to the front. They run a Hoe perfecting press. Colonel Hyde is popular.

The Wathena (Kansas) paper has been moved over to this city. Its publisher has joined forces with Chapman Bros., small job

printers of this city, and they will do jobwork and print the paper here and publish it in Wathena. It is only five miles away. They have a Guernsey, two Gordons and a Washington jobber.

The new building to be occupied jointly by the daily *Herald* and the daily *Gazette* is rapidly coming along. It is said that they will use a web press together.

The town is pretty full of printers, that is offices, because it is a good lithographic town. It is not good for printers, and prices are low. The other day an order for 10,000 No. 4 tags was taken for less than \$5. There are fifty presses on jobwork, four cylinders on news and two web presses; pretty good for a city of 52,000 inhabitants.

G. R.

A NEW CASE.

To the Editor: EMMETSBURG, Iowa, September 25, 1890.

A good while ago it occurred to my mind that the printer's lower case was of a somewhat awkward construction, and the oftener this thought recurred to my mind the more I wondered why some inventive genius had not devised a better scheme for laying the types to facilitate the labor of taking them up. The

7	8	9	0	,	k		b	l	w	v
6	j	ff	\$			e	i	s	f	g
5	p			d			o	y	p	
4	!				n	h				Em Quad
3	z	m						r		:
2	x						a		En Quad	
1	q	u		t	3-em Sp.			Thin Space	.	-

result of all this bothersome thinking and wondering was the evolving of the case, a not very handsome photograph of which is inclosed in this letter.

The material changes which have been made from the old case are: The reduction in size of the *u*, *m*, *c*, *i*, *s* and *r* boxes; *b*, *l*, *w*, *v*, *f*, *g*, *y*, *p* are given different positions and differently shaped boxes, and—the whole case generally torn up.

As an excuse for doing all this I find these to be facts:

That the compartments which have been reduced in size are still plenty large enough. That changing the boxes *b*, *l*, *w* and *r* to the right-hand side of the case, and nearer the *e* and *i* boxes, has made composition more rapid and with less awkward movements—for example, the words or word-endings, "will," "ville," "ble," and all combinations of those letters—whereas, before, it was necessary to make an awkward movement across the case to procure them. That by changing the position of the thin-space and en-quad boxes there is an inducement to better spacing; it is more conveniently and quickly done. That changing the size and shape of the *b*, *l*, *w*, *r*, *y*, *p*, *f* and *g* boxes prevents an overflow and certainly makes it more convenient to get the types.

I have been using this case for several months and I am much pleased with it. Especially in "jumping" from it to another case do I see the great difference between the two, and it seems to me it is in favor of the new one. The new invention has neither patent, "patent applied for," nor copyright, and probably never will have. I am of the firm conviction that there is much room for improvement in the laying of the lower case, and I offer the

suggestion in the hope it will cause someone to exert himself to bring it nearer to perfection.

The case was manufactured for me L. Simmons & Co. of Chicago. Trusting I have succeeded in breaking the everyday monotony of your editorial life and caused a wan smile to relax your features,

I am, respectfully and fraternally, yours,
W. S. B.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor:

TORONTO, Ont., October 6, 1890.

Upon receipt of your September number I was reminded that another volume had been completed, and an excellent one it has been. At the same time I was reminded that my subscription had run out, which I take this opportunity of renewing, together with which I send a new subscriber's name. Each succeeding issue seems superior to its predecessors, and I now look upon THE INLAND PRINTER as a luxury as well as a necessity to every ambitious printer, be he compositor or pressman.

There is to be another attempt made to run a labor paper here. I have not yet learned the name of it, but it is to be edited by Mr. Phillips Thompson, a man in whom its readers can safely place

confidence, and one who has had considerable editorial experience. He is now associate editor of *Grip*, and with the aid of his pen and blue lead pencil our new paper is sure to succeed.

The *Canadian Nation* purchased Patterson's office lately, and is now printed as well as published by the proprietors.

I have another new venture to chronicle. Messrs. Imrie & Graham are the publishers and printers of a new weekly, entitled the *Scottish-Canadian*. It is to be devoted to the publication of Scotch news, and will contain articles of peculiar interest to the many Scotchmen who now live here.

Mr. R. G. McLean has removed to more spacious quarters on Lombard street, and Messrs. Simms,

Moore & Co. are to move into McLean's old place this week.

Mr. W. E. Bennett, the able editor of the *Breton World*, one of our brightest country papers, has entered into a contract with Miss M. W. Barrett, assistant editor of the *Canadian Statesman*. Hereafter this couple will be known as man and wife.

The *Globe*, our oldest daily, has added another enterprising event to its history. The city, having decided to extend Victoria street to King street, and the *Globe* being on the land to be thus used, they had to find new quarters, which they did at the corner of Yonge and Melinda streets. They have had the old building that stood there remodeled and constructed so as to make it an excellent home for a large daily. Mr. Farrer, late editor of the *Mail*, is now the chief editorial writer on the *Globe*, and that paper is improved in consequence.

At the last meeting of our union we were addressed by a delegation from the Single Tax Association, which showed how the abolition of all personalty taxation would benefit workmen.

While reading reports of the Labor Day proceedings of other cities, in Canada as well as the United States, I asked myself why Toronto does not have a Labor Day. Surely we can bring together enough of our workmen one day in the year to form a procession that would be worthy of the name. Let us try next year.

The eight-hour movement is to be discussed by delegates from the several labor organizations of the city on October 31. Much expectancy is manifest.

JIM DEE.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor :

BOSTON, Mass., October 7, 1890.

The printing business in and about the Hub has fully recovered from the temporary dullness which follows the annual exodus to pleasure resorts, and the coming season bids fair to be brisk.

On October 1 the exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association was opened at the immense building of the association on Huntington avenue. To all interested in the advancement of American arts and manufactures, these fairs have for many years afforded exceptional opportunities for observation and study, while a liberal policy toward exhibitors has retained their confidence and won their fullest coöperation. The printing exhibit at the fair now in progress is not so large as it has been in some former years, but those of the trade who attend will find much that is new and well worth seeing. J. H. Cranston shows three presses: one of the drum cylinder pattern and a brace of two-revolution machines. Among the new features noticeable on these presses is an ingenious backing-up appliance recently invented by Mr. Cranston as a substitute for the device known to all users of these presses. By the improved method the power for reversing is communicated by a narrow auxiliary belt running from a pulley on the counter shaft to another pulley below, and one of the rubber friction rolls is dispensed with.

Near this exhibit some Sanborn and Acme paper cutters are shown, and a little farther on a line of Prouty presses claim the printers' attention. On the same aisle the Campbell Printing Press & Manufacturing Company have one of their well-known combination presses and a new size two-revolution pony press running. The fair paper is printed on the larger of these presses by the Croke Printing Company, its publishers. The little pony surprises everyone by the high speed of which it is capable and the ease with which it is handled. Golding & Co. do not exhibit any presses this year, but have filled their space with tastefully arranged cases of printers' tools and supplies of superior design and workmanship. Stacks of "Owl Brand" ink barrels, cans of "Owline," a new ink reducer, elastic cement for binding, and anti-rustine, a composition for preventing rust on polished metal surfaces, form an effective background for a group of cabinets and job stands.

In another part of the building Mr. Charles Currier Beale has an exhibit of interest to literary workers, which includes a collection of instruction books on shorthand, from the first known publication, in which, like the Chinese language, every word has its symbol, to the latest, simplified phonography, Mr. Beale's own system. Considerable attention is also given in this exhibit to Volapük, the new "world language."

The income of Daniel S. Lord, proprietor of the *Youth's Companion*, is estimated at \$200,000, of which it is said he gives one-half to charity.

The Newspaper Club dined at the American House on the evening of October 19, Editor-in-chief Alexander presiding. There was a large attendance.

On the evening of October 3 the Star Printing Company, of Lynn, whose office was entirely destroyed in the sweeping conflagration in November last, were again visited by fire, and property to the value of about \$2,000 burned. The loss was confined chiefly to manufactured labels, of which the company make a specialty, and paper stock.

The heirs of Benjamin Franklin are endeavoring to get their grip upon the accumulation of the printers' benefit fund, established by their illustrious ancestor. The fund, which amounted originally to £1,000, has by careful fostering been increased in 100 years to \$368,741.12, of which the city proposes to devote \$300,000 toward the payment of the debt incurred in the purchase of land for Franklin park.

The *Youth's Companion* office completed on September 19 600,000 sixteen-page premium lists. The work was done on a special new perfecting press, from one set of plates.

The latest meeting of the Suburban Press Association was devoted to the consideration of the question of advertising rates.

From data furnished, the conclusion was reached that the average charge per inch for each insertion in suburban weeklies is 10 cents.

Mrs. Allie E. Whitaker, of the *New England Farmer*, has charge of the exhibition of farmhouse industries in the woman's department of the Mechanics' fair.

Next month I shall have something to say about our national copyright system. G.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

To the Editor :

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1890.

A contributor to your valuable journal a few months since undertook to poke fun at the idea of such a thing as civil service law being applied to compositors or pressmen.

I think it would be a good thing if carried out properly; for instance I do not think that it should be left to compositors to make rules for the examination of pressmen as to the particular examination that they should be capable of undergoing and the knowledge requisite to successfully manipulate a printing machine.

In a few of the departments at Washington—for instance the war department, agricultural department and census office—a series of questions was fixed up some way or other to meet the wants of these departments, by three compositors detailed for that purpose from the government printing office. I am at a loss to know what kind of questions they formulated; whether the applicant for the positions they wished to have filled was or was not a person who gained his knowledge out of such books as are termed technical treatises on book and job work and an aid to imposition, or, as pressmen term it, book learning. A young man with a fair education might be able to retain for a short while a few of the answers contained in such publications; and when such examiners as I have stated propound their peculiar ideas and ask such questions as this: "What would you do when you receive a new machine to run?" and the applicant for position would make answer thiswise: "I would oil my machine the first thing," it would seem a very plausible answer. But if the examiners were a committee of pressmen, they should say to the applicant, "Here, sir, is a press; strip it. Here is a form; make it ready. Here is a sheet; mark it out and over-lay it. What effect does over-lay have in contradistinction from under-lay? What is meant by the color looking gray? What do you understand by the term, the fountain being buckled? Describe a slur. How do you overcome a slur? What is meant by the term muggy? What do you know about rollers? Of what ingredients are they composed? Give the names of the principal press builders of the United States. Describe how to set rollers." And other questions too numerous to mention, all of which are of practical utility to test the qualifications of applicants, but to a person not conversant with the pressman's branch of the art would seem very foolish. It is necessary that a person claiming to be a pressman should know these things, in order to be of use and benefit to the one who should employ him, and such knowledge can only be acquired by practical experience. Any number of compositors, together with the inventor of the particular printing machine they require a pressman for, will never be able to test the qualifications of persons seeking positions as pressmen in the various departments of the government printing office.

I have heard that great inventor, Campbell, of the great Campbell Press Works of New York, now deceased, assert to a friend who was in the act of making ready a cut form, "Oh, my, such loss of time! Now, sir," mentioning the pressman's name, "you ought to know, sir, that my press does not need any over-laying, I have it so nicely adjusted." Now, he certainly labored under false hopes. Neither he, nor all the press builders of the world, can make a machine that will overcome the imperfections of type, press blocks or plates; and there comes the test to show the qualifications of an applicant for the position of pressman. A committee of pressmen are the only and proper persons to test the qualifications required of one of their profession. A series of questions may and could be arranged for the purpose of filling the

various positions in the pressroom in the government printing office, or any pressroom, in order to fill the various offices from foremen down to apprentices; but at present, to fill a position a grade higher than a journeyman in any of the departments in this city, you must be backed by either social or political influence in order to get it.

As the examination is made now, the thing is a farce, and I suppose that is one of the reasons why your former correspondent objects to civil service in the government printing office.

It could be made of practical benefit if carried out properly; if all the employes were permitted to enter the field to test their fitness for the various positions requiring skill and experience; and then would come the time when those who should be relegated to the rear would receive their just dues, and the worthy and most competent pressmen would then be able to receive their just compensation, which at present they are debarred from receiving.

A PRESSMAN.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., October 4, 1890.

Trade in printing circles has increased to a marked degree during the past month. As the first half of the year was unusually dull the latter part will not succeed in making anything like a fair average unless it be proportionately lively. All indications, at the present time, point to a continuance of the good state of affairs now existing and a much more cheerful feeling is noticeable among the printers. The five days' celebration of California's Admission Day, by the "Native Sons of the Golden West," gave a large amount of work to the printers. Since that time the preliminaries of the coming election have called for sufficient printing to keep the trade lively, and between the present date and the day of election, November 4, more work will be required than during the same period preceding any previous election ever held in this city, owing to the large increase in the number of precincts.

The following unique advertisement of a prominent printing firm of San Francisco appeared in the last number of the *Pacific Union Printer*, the official organ of the local typographical union:

We use few imprints; employ no solicitors; do work as promptly as we can and as well as we know how, and charge what we think it is worth. Estimates given, but not very cheerfully; guesses inexact and dangerous; can tell much better what the bill ought to be when we get through. Advise those who are satisfied with their present printers to stick to them. Good work and honorable treatment our only reliance for keeping present customers or gaining new ones.

The boycott which has been in operation against Bacon & Co. during the past year has been raised by the San Francisco Typographical Union, and their employes have been admitted into the union. This has been the longest fight of its kind on record, and extremely bitter on both sides. However, the differences have all been adjusted and it is understood that Jacob Bacon will soon become a member of the Typothetae of San Francisco.

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union which was held on Sunday, September 28, S. H. Jenner presiding, there were 400 members present. Twenty-four new members were initiated. A communication was read from Henry George, thanking the union for placing his name on the honorary list. The death of E. B. Goodwin, a member of the *Chronicle* chapel, was reported. Nothing definite was accomplished in reference to the admission of the electrotypes to membership.

The following amendments to the scale of prices and rules of Typographical Union No. 21 will be acted upon at the next meeting:

SECTION 30. Composition on dialects exceeding five lines shall be paid for at the rate of price and one-half. [This section shall be construed as follows: Where the number of words constructed differently from the recognized English method of spelling, either by abbreviation or otherwise, shall equal one-half or more of the total number.]

That manuscript of such a nature as to delay the work of a compositor shall be left to regulation by the chapel, said chapel to be given the power to charge more than single price with the consent of the Executive Committee.

A decided improvement is perceptible in the appearance of the rooms of the Typographical Union of San Francisco. One of the features of the new quarters is the new banner recently purchased

by the union, which is inclosed in a glass case and serves as an embellishment to the officers' apartments. A compositor setting type, painted in oil, is the groundwork design. Drapery of purple silk on top and white silk on the bottom sets off the painting to great advantage. On the top drapery are the words "San Francisco," the bottom containing the remainder of the designation of the organization, "Typographical Union No. 21."

The next meeting of the Typothetae of San Francisco will be held on Wednesday, October 8. At this meeting the conference committee appointed to confer with a like committee from the typographical union, will report. It is understood that the differences of opinion in regard to requiring all offices to use type up to the standard have been settled, concessions having been made by the committee of the union. All type purchased in the future by proprietors of printing establishments must be up to the standard. In reference to the apprentice question no decision has been reached up to the present date by the two committees. Ai Rollins and Charles H. Crocker, the two delegates to the annual convention of the United Typothetae of America, recently held at Boston, are still in the East. Mr. Crocker is expected to arrive in San Francisco in about ten days. The members of the San Francisco Typothetae were disappointed to learn that the next annual convention cannot be held in this city on account of previous arrangements existing which make Cincinnati the meeting place. However, as San Francisco in all probability will have the convention two years hence, the disappointment to the printers is much less than it otherwise would be.

C. A. Murdock & Co. have in press a three volume edition of *Blackstone*, edited by William G. Hammond. The presswork is nearly completed, and the fine printing and the excellent quality of paper used reaches the ideal of art printing. The title pages are illustrated by two cuts, one of *Blackstone* and the other of Mr. Hammond, the editor. The printing executed by this firm with these electrotypes, made from process plates, as nearly reaches perfection as is possible, and the work so closely resembles that of steel plates that the difference is distinguishable only to the most experienced eye.

Among the exhibits at the Mechanics' Fair, now being held in this city, is one by Brunt & Co. which is attracting great attention. They not only have on exhibition show cases containing samples of fine work executed, but also two presses in operation day and night—a Prouty and a Pearl. They print visiting cards for visitors gratis. The extent of an advertisement of this character is easily perceptible, as is also the expense entailed.

E. P.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., October 4, 1890.

In the cozy little hall adjoining the printing establishment of Sapp Brothers, on Baltimore street, near Calvert, a number of employing printers met Wednesday evening and effected an organization to be known as the Baltimore Typothetae. A preamble and constitution were adopted. The preamble reads as follows: "To improve the trade, to cultivate a just and friendly spirit among the craft, and with the view of exchanging information and of protecting and assisting each other when necessary, the master printers of the city of Baltimore form themselves into an organization designed to include all houses in practical business, and hereby agree to be governed," etc.

The following officers were elected to serve until December: J. Y. Boyle, president; N. C. Killam, vice-president; Albert Weil, second vice-president; T. B. Sapp, secretary; J. Edwin McGinley, treasurer. Executive committee, Ed. A. Hammond, J. G. Schonfarber, L. C. Schneiderreith, Charles J. Fleet and William F. Hoffman.

Just at this time there is a little unpleasantness among some of the employing printers. For a number of years past the printing of the city's registration list has been a bone of contention among a number of the craft. This job was given out the other day to the W. J. C. Dulaney Printing Company, at 12 cents per name. It appears, however, that outside of three or four firms no other

printing house was solicited to bid for the work. It is contended that a procedure of this kind is unfair, both to taxpayers and to those printing establishments which were ignored in the matter. The disgruntled ones declare that they would have printed the list at 8 cents per name. As there are 90,000 voters, it is readily seen that at 8 cents per name a big save would have been made to the city. It is alleged that a pool was formed among three or four firms, the lowest to get a big price and then divide up the job. There is another side. In the first place a bond of \$10,000 must be given for a faithful performance of the work, which must be finished in three days after the sitting of the registrars. Then, again, the printer must post the list at twenty-five points in each precinct. Two years ago 15 cents per name was paid.

The Dulaney Company is composed of Messrs. W. J. C. Dulaney, John M. Dulaney, Henry M. Martindale, Adolph Lohmeyer and John P. Poe. This last-named gentleman is a lawyer and a politician and was a member of the last legislature.

A delegation from Baltimore Typographical Union attended yesterday the funeral of Richard C. Lane. The deceased was forty-three years old and was employed on the *Sun*. He died of consumption.

Mr. George M. Upshur, of this city, and one of the commissioners of the World's Fair, returned from Chicago a few days ago. He is enthusiastic over the outlook, and says the show will be the grandest the world has ever seen. Notwithstanding the fact that our monumental city has been called "Beautiful Baltimore," Mr. Upshur says Chicago is decidedly the handsomest city in the United States, and that its people are the most enterprising in the country. He is also of opinion that the next census will place Chicago in the lead of American cities.

For the past twelve months Baltimore Typographical Union has been wrestling with the formula of a new constitution. It has been completed at last and will go into effect on the 15th of the present month. There have been no radical changes made, however, nor any advance in the current price list. The union, with the assistance of the Federation of Labor, is still fighting the *Globe*, the new afternoon paper. Plate matter is the cause of the trouble. The union has also called out their printers engaged on the *Trade* and the *Free Press*, both weekly papers. The reason assigned for this is too much "boiler-iron," as some compositors are pleased to call stereotype plates. These publishers are indignant at this interference with their business, and in leading editorials condemn in unmeasured terms the action taken by the union.

Is it legitimate for one newspaper to clip ads from a rival sheet and mail the same to advertisers with an offer to insert at lower rates? There are two morning papers here that resort to this sort of thing in order to increase their business. But all things, they say, are fair in love and war, and perhaps the publishers of the *American* and the *Morning Herald* view a matter of this kind in just such a light.

The *Globe* of late has been pitching into the *Evening News*, accusing that journal of being at the bottom of the boycott now being waged against the late newcomer. The *News* never makes reply. Union printers laugh at this charge and say that the *News* would be only too glad to see the *Globe* win the fight; that while the *News* is a union office, it is so under protest all the time.

A portion of the book and job offices are taxed to their utmost with hurried work, while some again are doing very little. The printing of the registration list, and other matters in connection with the coming election, are giving work at present to quite a number of types. This job is divided up in four offices.

The ring politicians of the democratic persuasion are very sore just now from recent lashings administered by the *Sun*. This paper is democratic, but it does not hesitate to condemn in vigorous language questionable methods practiced by some members of its own party. The *Sun* can also deal heavy blows to local contemporaries. A day or two ago it declared that the paths of journalism in this section were infested by a newspaper banditti. This remark had reference to a number of newspapers here which

advocated a gas monopoly bill before the legislature and some other proposed measures in which there were millions—for the projectors and some phat for their organs.

Things in printerdom generally are quiet. FIDELITIES.

FROM CINCINNATI.

To the Editor:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 5, 1890.

Rev. E. P. Foster, who was forced to resign as pastor of the Storrs Congregational Church, of this city, on account of his expressed sympathies with organized labor and the labor movement, has started a small weekly paper called the *Golden Rule*, to print which he has established an office of his own. Mr. Foster has, of late years, been very eloquent in his appeals for the bettering of the condition of the laboring classes, and it is hoped that they will respond heartily with subscriptions to his paper.

Rev. Doctor Lockwood, another of labor's champions in the ministry here, is also having trouble in his church, principally caused by his sympathies with organized labor and the prohibition party. Evidently it does not pay for prominent ministers to orate on the wrongs of the working classes before wealthy congregations.

On September 27, the Caxton Printing Company, doing business on East Third street, was seized by the sheriff. The concern has been shaky for some time. A few days previous they gave a chattel mortgage for nearly \$4,000 to the father of one of the proprietors. When this fact became known other creditors prepared to make good their claims, fearing a failure. The Diem & Wing Paper Company was the first to make a move, they suing in the Superior Court for \$377 on an account for goods sold. An attachment was at once issued and the establishment was seized by the sheriff. Charles Schwarz and Max Miersway were the company. The Caxton Printing Company was one of the cheapest printing concerns in the city, their estimates on work running way below those of other printers. Louis J. Snider's Sons Company have since followed the example of Diem & Wing and sworn out attachment for \$980 due for paper, and in their petition allege fraud in the chattel mortgage given Mr. Schwarz. It is likely the concern will not be able to resume.

The typographical union sent a committee, consisting of Frank Rist and George Silvey, before the Board of Public Improvements of our city to protest against the giving of official advertising to papers who did not employ union labor. The protest was aimed at the *South-West*, a non-union sheet published in the interest of the brewers, of limited circulation, but which had been receiving from two to five columns of official advertising weekly. Messrs. Donham, Reemelin and Montgomery, of the board, expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the union and agreed that, hereafter, no more anti-union sheets would receive official patronage. Another member of the board—Mr. George B. Kerper—put himself on record as opposed to all unions, saying that it was not a matter of concern to the city whether union labor was employed or not. Mr. Kerper was formerly president of the Mount Adams & Eden Park railway, and it was through his instrumentality that the organization of street railway employes was broken up.

The democratic and republican campaign committees have been visited by committees from the union, and have agreed that all their work will be given to offices on the union list. Several members of the union are members of the executive committees of both parties, and will watch this matter very closely.

The Frey Printing Company, one of the members of the label combine, recently established, will move into more commodious quarters in the near future.

Business here in the job and book lines is very dull, and the newspapers are crowded to overflowing with "subs," and I would advise printers to steer clear of Cincinnati for awhile at least.

One more office has been added to the list of union offices the past month, and prospects are good for the addition of two and possibly three more next month.

Chris C. Kenney, of the *Enquirer* composing room, is becoming quite a politician. He is now a member of the city

council, city board of equalization, and also one of the democratic campaign committee. It is needless to say that the latter committee will be kept in the straight path as far as its printing is concerned.

The National Typothetae will hold its next annual session in this city in the fall of 1891. The members of the local Typothetae are already paying money into a building association for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of the "blow-out." If it pans out as members here predict, the national association will meet with a finer reception than any yet held. SCRIBE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1890.

During the past three months we have made a good deal of noise through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER regarding the adjournment of congress, and at last we can safely state that it is now a thing of the past. Both House and Senate closed their doors on last Wednesday, at 5 o'clock, and by the time this number of THE INLAND PRINTER will have reached its many readers the majority of those lawmakers will have gone to their homes, only to return in a month or so to resume operations. The fifty-first congress was one of an unprecedented character in many ways. Notwithstanding a great deal of business was transacted, there were a great many proceedings during the session disgraceful, to say the least, to such an intelligent body. The pugilistic displays alone by the several members will have a strong tendency to blight the records of both the House and Senate journals. The adjournment of congress, of course, meant the suspension of the *Record*, and to say the least this was keenly and severely felt by quite a number of employes thereon, who consequently suffered the loss of a good situation. At this early date we cannot mention the names of any of those who were thus unfortunate, except the sublist, comprising about thirty-five compositors. Among this list Messrs. T. M. Ring, McClellan Jones and Charles H. Cassavant received appointment elsewhere in the government printing office. At this writing a "red-letter" day is said to be near at hand when the "mighty ax" will surely fall upon a large number of "regulars." Instead of being totally discharged, most all of the "night bill force" were retained, and will possibly receive employment at night until the next session of congress. At present all hands are anxiously awaiting their twenty per cent, which will be very acceptable to many who want to "get out of town."

At a recent meeting of No. 101, of this city, a preamble and resolution were adopted, setting forth that as "one hundred and twenty-eight members of the House of Representatives from both political parties have evinced their friendship for us by casting an affirmative vote upon the proposition to restore the wages of the employes of the government printing office to the rate from which they were unjustly reduced, the sincere thanks of this union are due, and hereby extended to our friends in the House of Representatives, and that we shall at all times be glad and ready to make our gratitude manifest in a substantial manner."

Now that the site for the new government printing office has been located by the committee in charge, it is to be hoped that its erection will soon be commenced. The new building will be situated within a stone's throw of the present dilapidated and unsafe structure. Public Printer Palmer, one of the committee, is very much pleased with the new site, and states that with proper management the new building can be ready for occupancy in less than a year and a half from the time the ground is first broken. The structure will be a massive one to say the least.

Messrs. King Marx and Dudley Flemming are down-town prints who a short time ago received appointments, and are located in the third division of the government printing office.

The Messrs. Du Bois, brother editors and proprietors of that spicy little journal, the *Inventive Age*, have just returned from their summer outing.

The many friends of E. H. Ryan are glad to see him once more at the "case." Mr. Ryan was appointed a compositor

on the *Record*, and shortly after the *Record* had started he was stricken with a serious attack of typhoid fever, from which it was for a long time feared he would not recover.

Mr. J. H. Schoepf makes a very efficient and obliging deputy chairman in the *Record* room.

There were quite a number of workmen on the *Record* this session who deserve more than passing praise for their faithful attendance to their duties, and among this number we might mention the names of C. M. Cyphers, bankman; Samuel Robinson, messenger (who has not missed a night during the whole session); Steven Caldwell, dupe-cutter; also copy-holders E. E. Helm, C. A. Hughes, E. B. Chambers, B. J. Shannon and J. H. Mowbray.

Mr. John Sturgis, a subscriber to THE INLAND PRINTER, seems to be very well pleased with his transfer from the *Record* to the specification room; likewise John McGinnis.

There are few people employed in the *Record* room more familiar with the peculiar and various styles of that journal than Proofreader A. F. Bloomer. Contrary to the general estimate of these much-abused individuals, he is always ready to impart that knowledge to an unfortunate compositor.

Subbing, down town, is said to be quite good, on the *Star* and *Post* exceptionally so. The latter expects soon to add two more pages to its make-up, and consequently a few situations will be given out.

Book and job work is also picking up, and soon it is hoped there will be but few idle printers in the streets. EM DASH.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 6, 1890.

I had the pleasure of sharing the hospitality of the city of Middlesborough, Kentucky, with the Kentucky Press Association several weeks ago and the two days spent there were most pleasant ones. A little more than a year ago less than fifty souls comprised the population of this town; today you find over six thousand of the busiest people to be found anywhere, and before another year passes by they will have a population of not less than fifteen thousand. You may ask for the reason for this magic growth. It is simply because they have, in the first place, the very best natural resources to be found anywhere. Coal and iron ore are there in an abundance. Then they have that greatest of all necessities—money—as well as brains to use it. The mountains of eastern Kentucky are veritable bonanzas in coal and iron, but it was left for our English cousins to come here and risk their money in bringing these great commodities to the surface. The city of Middlesborough has been brought to its present elevated position through English capital and English ingenuity, and no one can conceive what nerve and money can do unless they see what has been done in the past twelve months in what was then a wilderness and is now a thriving city. The iron and steel industry is, of course, given precedence over everything else, but it is not out of place to say that they have in operation there the largest tannery in the world. A belt railway twenty miles in length encircles the town, a tunnel that cost not less than three million dollars, the removal of two pretty good-sized mountains to make room for business houses, the building of three \$50,000 hotels, and the putting in of a steam dummy line, electric car line and electric lights, are a few of the many things that have been done for this "marvelous city." There are two newspapers there, the *News* and the *Democrat*. The former is owned by Messrs. Arnold & Dains and the latter by Mr. W. H. Polk. The *News* has a very complete modern office, with steam presses, and does some extremely creditable work, the composition being of a character that would do credit to a metropolitan office; the presswork, though, might be improved. Mr. Thomas H. Arnold, one of the proprietors of this paper, was the chairman of the committee of arrangements, and he demonstrated that he was far from being a novice in the entertainment line, for every one of the "press gang" came away singing praises of "Tom" Arnold. The scarcity of buildings caused Mr. Polk to locate his "print shop" in a tent, and it was visited by all of the boys, through

courtesy to its owner as well as for the novelty of the thing, not to say anything about the jug back behind the curtain.

The citizens of Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, came over the mountain for us and we were their guests for a few hours, during which time they took us through "King Solomon's Cave," stopping long enough therein to satisfy the wants of the inner man, after which a trip to the "Pinnacle," from which point a most magnificent view is to be had of the surrounding country, and within a few hundred feet of which is to be erected a \$150,000 monument, typical of the re-union of the North and South. General R. A. Alger, of Michigan, is president of the monument association, and was among the visitors at Middlesborough at the time we were there. Already \$50,000 has been subscribed to the monument fund, and ere long there will be something of real historic interest to be seen at this point. The presentation of a silver service and a handsome gold-mounted umbrella by the "gang" to Mr. Arnold, were among the pleasant affairs of the trip. Jovial "Bob" Morningstar, of the Bowling Green *Democrat*, with his ever ready wit, kept everyone in a continual good humor.

The Guide Printing Company has secured a long lease on a large building adjoining Macauley's Theater, and Mr. Thomson, the manager of the company, is converting the erstwhile residence into a very convenient and complete building adapted to the needs of a publishing house. It will be ready for occupancy in a month or six weeks.

Mr. Benjamin P. Branham has leased the office of the Eugene Bell Letter Press and will continue at the old stand, No. 338 West Main street. Mr. Branham has been running the office for Mr. Bell for several months, Mr. Bell's duties as deputy collector taking up most of his time, and as he is well known here there is no doubt but that he will make a success of his venture.

The Hardin *Independent*, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, has not been sold out by the sheriff as was reported, but is paying its just debts and going right along under the successful management of Messrs. Stoval & Duncan, who have been running it for some time.

Mr. William Strubing, formerly assistant pressman on the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, met with a very serious accident several weeks since while employed on the large Hoe web press of the *Courier-Journal*. By some means or other his right hand was caught between a composition roller and one of the plates and all of the flesh was torn from the palm of his hand, and it is questionable whether he will ever have the use of it again. He was taken to the Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital and given every possible attention.

The Henderson *Labor Journal*, published by Messrs. Wein & Collins, is a new candidate for public favor in journalistic circles at Henderson, Kentucky.

Mr. John A. Bohn, pressman at G. G. Fetter's, has been very ill for the past month. He is far from a well man now.

Kernels, a weekly illustrated journal, has changed hands, and is now the property of Mr. Robert J. Tilford, of "Belle of Nelson" fame.

The Chattanooga *News* put in a Scott web press several weeks ago, and Mr. Ochs and Mr. Overend, of the Chattanooga *Times*, go East this week to select a web press for their paper.

The G. G. Fetter Company are putting in a 36 by 54 Potter two-revolution press today, the result of a sojourn here for a few days of Mr. Harry Hartt, the western agent for the Potter Company. While here Mr. Hartt also disposed of two Potter web presses to the Courier-Journal Company.

Mr. H. A. Kunnecke is doing a good business in job printing at Fifth and Jefferson streets. He put in several new job presses a week or two ago.

Our annual trade celebration, under the auspices of the Satellites of Mercury, was held last Thursday night and was, as predicted, a greater success than ever. The subject represented was taken from the well-known modern work "Ben Hur," by General Lew Wallace. The city was crowded with strangers and everything passed off nicely. The colored souvenir, which was intended to convey a correct idea of the floats, was a miserable

failure, and Mr. Fetter, who by the way was not in the least responsible for its mechanical appearance, has had not a few explanations to make.

The election of Mr. C. W. Miller to the presidency of the International Printing Pressmen's Union was an honor worthily bestowed, and here's hoping that he and Secretary-Treasurer Hawkins will succeed in keeping the good ship in the middle of the stream until every pressman in the country is marching under its banner.

Business in the printing line is not as good as the fall season should make it, although all of the printers I have spoken to speak hopefully for the future.

C. F. T.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor :

KANSAS CITY, MO., October 10, 1890.

Several changes of more or less importance have taken place in the printing circles in this city within the past month. Business is very good at present; some of the offices have about all they can do—still the rush, the overtime work of a few years ago is lacking. The bookbinderies have all they can do.

The Interstate Printing Company is having a good run of work. This company has some of the best workmen in the West, and a trial of their work is all that will be necessary to convince the most skeptical that Kansas City can turn out work in no respect inferior to that of eastern cities.

H. S. Millett, late of the Interstate Company, has embarked in a new line of publishing—having taken an interest in the *Globe* he will endeavor to spur it on to greater success. He is connected with the business part of the office.

Augustine Gallagher, who for the past three years has been staff correspondent of the *Journal*, has accepted a position on the *Times*.

The *Star* is about to issue a Sunday edition. The remarkable success of the *Evening Star* has induced the *Times* to issue an evening edition, and the *Star*, not to be outdone, will put a Sunday morning paper in the field. The new deal of the *Times* is this: A few days ago the *Evening News*, which for the past several years has had a most wonderful and at times woeful existence, finally capped the climax by being sold to the *Times* under the hammer for \$1,000. The *Times* has added several thousands of dollars worth of new material to this outfit, and last Thursday, October 9, issued the initial number of the *Evening Times*. It is a very neat looking paper, but is in appearance the exact counterpart of the *Morning Times*. By this act about thirty more union printers will be given cases, several more people put on the editorial and reportorial forces and the newsboys will have a more formidable rival to the *Star* than the old *News* ever was. The venture has been a most expensive one and the friends of the *Times* hope it will be a profitable one.

Dan C. O'Regan, one of the best proofreaders Kansas City ever saw, is reading proof on the *Evening Times*.

On September 30 and October 1, the Press Club, of Kansas City, Kansas, was given a benefit. The "Doctor of Alcantara" was performed at Dunning's Opera House. The affair was quite successful in every particular.

The Western Authors' and Artists' Club held its fifth semi-annual convention at the Midland Hotel, in this city, on Wednesday, October 8. The programme was an interesting one. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Joseph A. Graham, editor Kansas City *Times*; vice-presidents, Al M. Hendee, Kansas City; Miss Mary Abarr, of the Memphis (Tenn.) *Democrat*; Mrs. Ellen P. Allerton, Padonia, Kansas; C. H. Robinson, special artist St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*; secretary, Mrs. Bell Ball, Kansas City, Kansas editor of Kansas City (Mo.) *Star*; treasurer, Miss Cornelia Hickman, Kansas City. Letters of regret were received from Governor Francis of Missouri, Governor Humphrey of Kansas, Editor Gilder of the *Century*, the editor of the *Literary World*, Boston, Senator Ingalls, Octave Thanet and others. The meetings will hereafter be held annually the first part of May.

ARUNDEL.

THE WORK OF AN INTELLIGENT COMPOSITOR.

To the Editor: MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., September 21, 1890.

The clever country printer can give his city brother cards and spades and beat him out; but the occasional performances of an ambitious greeny are fearful and wonderful. Regulars, as a rule, are cheerful in giving aid and instructions to those unversed in the ways of a large shop—unless the latter are knaves and smiths as well as beef-witted and voracious. The man who evolved the inclosed from copy not, perhaps, as plain as that of a business college penman, spent the major part of a day resetting and correcting his proof. The experience satisfied him, for he didn't "paste his string" nor "show up" the next morning. Let enterprising country printers come to the city—the openings for them are good, if they have pluck, industry, frugality, good nature, and the will to resist temptation to evil. But, for heaven's sake, learn to set type before you come! There is no excuse for dirty proof, if the copy is decent. A man who will "dump" a "take" like the following has no call to the city.

Turnips, cabbages, beets "pussy melloes" etc. are similarly treated till ullustrature tubs are reached. As those of a curfeuter or blacksmith it processes such as lumbering and miling with these products. Thus in the lathe are seen neat executed outlines of plow and team, seeder, reaper, steam thrasher, of an elevator, etc. Culminating in a well sett table. To shun our language is taught note one of the flower studies. There is a pressed specimen of a paused root, leaves and blossom, a brief decenfue, a letter about it, a little stung on it and a poem selected or original. These accompany each of the hundreds of exhibits. Going to the high school side are seen drawing from carts and still life finely shaded. Then the introduction of water colors. A class in training for teachers well executed landscapes and other pictures. In clay, there are modeled a variety jet-jeels from a grobe to a bust, a fine shining king of a table freely set with all the dishes and catables in natural shape and color made from clay.

This is how it looked after the printer had spent an hour or so correcting it—and I must say he did a good job:

Turnips, cabbages, beets "pussy willows" etc., are similarly treated till illustrative tools are reached, as those of a carpenter or blacksmith or processes such as lumbering and milling with other products. Thus in the lathe are seen well-executed outlines of plow and team, seeder, reaper, steam thrasher, of an elevator, etc., culminating in a well-set table. To show how language is taught note one of the flower studies. There is a pressed specimen of a pansy root, leaves and blossom, a brief descriptive letter about it, a little story on it, and a poem selected or original. These accompany each of the hundreds of exhibits. Going to the high school side are seen drawings from carts and still life finely shaded. Then the introduction of water colors. A class in training for teachers, well-executed landscapes and other pictures. In clay, there are modeled a variety of subjects from a grape to a bust, a fine showing being of a table fully set with all the dishes and eatables in natural shape and color made from clay.

Yours respectfully, F. W. F.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, September 5, 1890.

It has been a month of wars and rumors of wars with us in the industrial world since I last wrote you. Of the first order of mentioning the spread of the great Australian strike to New Zealand is the biggest. The maritime trouble now with us is not the question for me to dilate upon here. I shall take up as much ground as the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER can spare me in the field of our own craft, without touching upon others.

[Here follows a detailed account of the trouble between Messrs. Whitcombe & Tombs, and the Typographical Union and the Maritime Council, which is too long to reproduce here.—Ed.]

The members of the Wellington branch of the New Zealand Typographical Association held their half-yearly meeting at the

Trades Hall on Saturday evening, August 23. The chair was occupied by the president (Mr. W. P. M'Girr), and the attendance was large. The branch, according to the report and balance-sheet (which, with slight amendments, were adopted) was in a highly satisfactory condition. The sum of £5 was voted to Mr. J. W. Henrichs, the secretary, for the thoroughly efficient manner in which he had performed his secretarial duties during the half-year, and £2 2s. was also voted to Mr. D. P. Fisher, as a recognition of services rendered to the branch. The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. W. P. M'Girr (re-elected); vice-president, Mr. E. Hankins (re-elected); secretary, Mr. J. W. Henrichs (re-elected); trustees, Messrs. F. A. Vaughan and J. W. Vanderburgh (re-elected); board members, Messrs. G. Purdey (re-elected) and R. E. Vaney; Trades Council delegates, Messrs. W. M'Girr and H. C. Jones; executive council representatives, Messrs. F. C. Millar and H. Mountier. Mr. H. C. Jones was nominated for the office of secretary to the executive council, and Messrs. T. Jones and F. C. Millar were elected to act on the Demonstration Day Committee.

The Federated Trades Council met on Sunday evening, September 1, and decided to ask the Wellington branch of the New Zealand Typographical Society to prevent any of its members from "setting up" the Union Company's advertisements in the daily papers. The matter was considered at a special meeting of the branch in the Exchanges Buildings on Monday evening, Mr. W. P. M'Girr, the president, being in the chair. After a discussion of two hours, the following resolution was carried unanimously: "That in the opinion of this branch it is not desirable that they should interfere with the newspaper proprietors in Wellington in the matter of advertising and printing." There was a very large attendance at this meeting, and some capital speeches were made, the whole tone of which was against the recommendation of the Trades Council, it being argued that the advertising columns and bill-boards were just as open for the display of labor advertisements as for those of capital, and it meant that if compositors were to refuse to set the Union Company's advertisements the staffs of all the papers would have to be called out. It was pointed out that if a strike upon the papers occurred unionists would be the first to cry out for the news of what was going on in other parts, as they felt that this was a source of encouragement. One old member of the branch said that he "had always found that printers were always ready to spill the last drop of their brother's blood, but as soon as their own was threatened, well, they hated the sight of blood."

On the Thursday following the above meeting the newspaper proprietors received a letter which reads something like this (I was only permitted a perusal of it):

OFFICE OF THE FEDERATED WHARF LABORERS OF NEW ZEALAND,
WELLINGTON, September 4, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Maritime Council and Trades and Labor Council to request you to withdraw the advertisements of the Union Steam Ship Company and the Labor Party, as a means of bringing the boycott in force.

You are also requested to give fair and impartial reports of labor matters, and to this end to get your information directly from authoritative sources, the leaders of labor.

Yours, faithfully,

ROBERT SEYMOUR, Secretary.

The latter clause refers to all the papers here having inserted false items, which have tended to intimidate unionists.

The proprietors have not taken any action yet, but I expect some trouble will arise out of this letter.

One of the outside boycotts on account of Messrs. Whitcombe & Tombs, occurred on August 22, when the proprietors of the Hawkes Bay Herald (Napier) received written notice from Mr. Creagh, the local secretary of the New Zealand Federated Wharf Laborers' Union, announcing the boycott of the Herald, on the alleged ground that it had supported Whitcombe & Tombs in their fight with the typographical union. The support here alleged was in the form of a leading article, which I have read, and I must say that the article in question was a fair criticism, and more favorable in its tone to unionism than to Whitcombe & Tombs. The Herald in reply to the notice said that it did not mind the

boycott, but it objects most strongly to the reason alleged, as it is a union office, and has on every occasion where the trouble has been referred to condemned Whitcombe & Tombs's attitude. The *Telegraph* (of the same town) is also to be boycotted.

Upon the evening of the day upon which the notices were served upon the two papers, a fully-attended meeting of the Napier Branch, New Zealand Typographical Association, was held, at which motions were passed condemning the action of Mr. Creagh, and asking the Maritime Council whether he had been authorized.

It was also decided that copies of the local papers containing articles in reference to Messrs. Whitcombe & Tombs be forwarded to the Maritime Council. An opinion was expressed that unionists should not burke criticism of their actions by resorting to the boycott, thus making themselves a power for evil instead of for good. Next morning (Sunday) Mr. Creagh convened a meeting of his supporters, to reply to the printers.

About forty out of two hundred members were present. No notice of the meeting or report of its proceedings was furnished to either the *Herald* or *Telegraph*, but, according to what appears to be an authorized account in the *Evening News*, he condemned as very injudicious the action of the Maritime Council in taking up the Whitcombe & Tombs affair. He offered the following explanation of how the Council came to interfere: Mr. D. P. Fisher was secretary in Wellington of the Typographical Association, and represented the wharf laborers on the Maritime Council, and it was recently decided that only a true representative of the wharf laborers should henceforth be chosen, and not an outsider. Mr. D. P. Fisher, seeing that he would lose his seat, made a

last move in the direction of dragging the Maritime Council into the dispute between the printers and Whitcombe & Tombs, he being himself a printer. The meeting approved the action of Mr. Creagh.

Mr. Fisher here referred to is secretary of the executive council, and he is also Mr. Creagh's superior officer, for not only is he president of the latter's own union (wharf laborers), but he is also president of the Maritime Council, which body he was one of the promoters of, and he ranks as one of the foremost unionists of New Zealand. It was the intention of Mr. Creagh and some of his supporters to keep outsiders from representing their body on the council (which outsiders meant Mr. Fisher), but after passing a resolution to that effect it was unanimously withdrawn after these men had met Mr. Fisher in conference, and a special vote of thanks was passed to him for his ability and services.

TOM MILLS.

TRANSFER OF COPPERPLATES TO STONE.

In order to transfer a copperplate to stone, proceed as follows:

1. Wet some good paper, similar to that used for working, by means of which damp the India paper slightly but regularly.
2. Clean the plate with essence of turpentine, using for this purpose a short, hard brush in order to reach the groundwork of the engraving. If any black remains, burn some essence on the plate. The heat will soften the black, when it may be wiped off.
3. Ink with very hard transfer black. Heat the plate slowly over a charcoal fire, a petroleum lamp, or a gas-jet, until the black liquefies; wipe with a soft rag while the plate is cooling.
4. When it is cold, finish wiping with some whiting, lamp-black or enamel. The plate should appear as bright as if it were new.

5. Put the plate on the stone, on which place the damp India paper; add some sheets of unsized paper, or some smooth damped paper to improve the pressure; finally give two pulls, turning the plate after the first, in order to avoid defects.

6. Place the plate in the heat to soften the black, which thus becomes detached from the engraving; but do not heat the plate too much or the black will spread, and render the proof heavy.

7. The India paper should not be too damp, or in spite of the two pulls, the black would only take in part, or not at all; and, notwithstanding the second heating, the details would appear irregularly and broken.

8. Place the proofs in the damp paper again; but do not leave them there too long, or the damp will spoil the sizing of the India paper, and on inking the transfer white marks will appear.

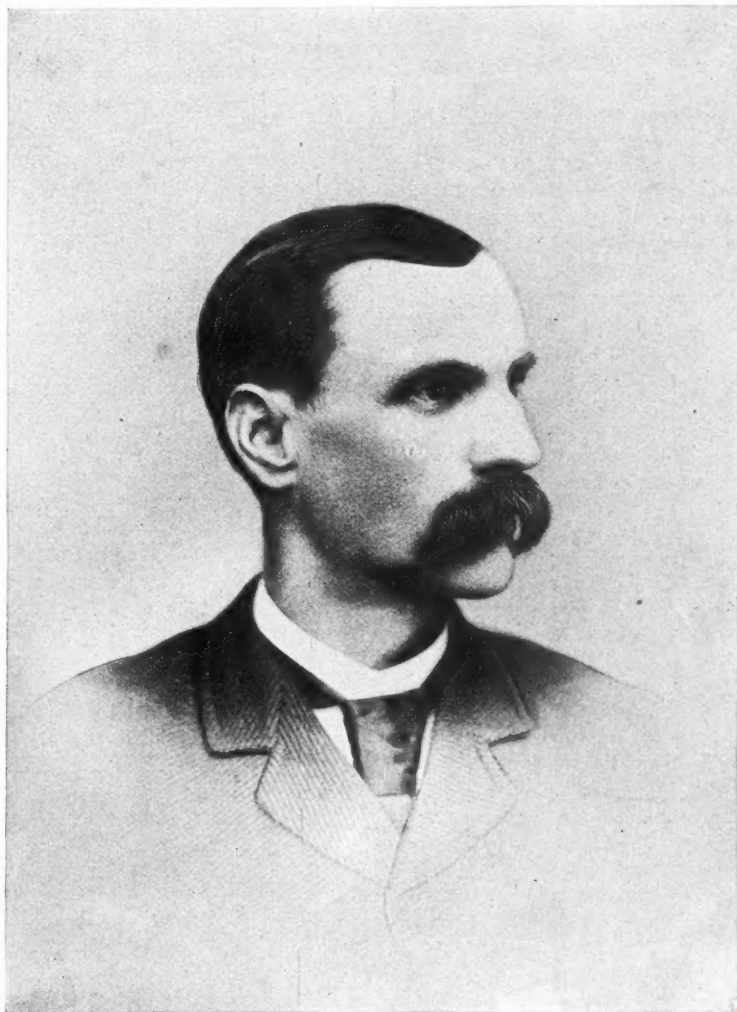
9. After the transfer has remained two hours in the gum, ink with some close black,

spread in small quantities on the roller. Do not be alarmed if the drawing does not appear at once; the transfer is none the worse for that. After each series of rollings, dry the stone by means of a fan, and ink again until the transfer appears.

10. Should the transfer be too cloudy, rub lightly with a cloth damped with gum-water. Lastly, regulate the transfer before giving it the final rolling.

11. The preparation may be weak at first—a twentieth part of the acid suffices, and should only remove the dullness. Take a little with a sponge in order that the details be not affected. Rub the strongest parts softly.

12. Gum; leave for ten minutes, then ink well. The stone being quite dry, resin at first with cotton; afterward, pass the palm of the hand over the resin, and finally acidulate well.—*L'Imprimerie*.



J. M. PAGE,

Corresponding Secretary National Editorial Association, Jerseyville, Illinois.

ZINC ETCHING METHODS.

NO. VIII.—FROM THE AMERICAN PRESS.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY AND PHOTO-ZINCOGRAPHY.

METHOD BY USE OF TRANSFERS FROM POSITIVE PRINTS ON PREPARED PAPERS—DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF HUSINK'S PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC PAPER—GENERAL VIEW OF THE MANIPULATION.

Dissolve one part of bichromate of potash in sixteen parts of water, and add four parts of ordinary alcohol. The solution has a reddish-yellow color. Add strong ammonia drop by drop, until the color of the solution changes to pale yellow. A slight excess of ammonia does no harm.

The prepared paper is dipped into this bath, prepared side up, in a broad porcelain photo-developing tray (11 by 14 deep is a good form), and after one minute it is lifted out and hung up to dry in the dark, at ordinary temperatures. After drying, the paper is pressed out flat or run through a calendering machine (a double roller photographic enameling or glossing machine will do), and is exposed under a negative from a drawing in line or stipple, from two to three minutes in sunlight and from one-half to one hour in the shade or diffused, cloudy light. The paper is taken out in the dark and is inked in. Fatty transfer ink is rubbed up with turpentine to the consistence of syrup; it is rubbed over the print in equal sweeps with a wad of cotton, and rubbed off so that only a thin coating remains. After a few minutes, during which the turpentine evaporates, the copy is laid into cold water, where it is left for a half hour before it can be developed.

The paper is taken out and laid upon a piece of glass, and a soft, wet, clean sponge is carried over it in circling motion but without any pressure. The ink easily removes from the whites but remains on the lines. Wash the copy off in cold water, dry it gently with blotting paper, and hang it up to dry. Afterward it is dampened by sponging on the back, and transferred to zinc or stone in the ordinary manner.

THE CHROMATIC BATH—DETAILED PARTICULARS OF MANIPULATION.

The sensitizing bath must contain alcohol as indicated, to prevent the water acting too freely as a solvent upon the upper coating of the paper.

The presence of free ammonia as indicated, prevents decomposition of the bath, keeping it in continual working order. A bath without it would in a short time begin to exert a hardening effect upon the coating of the paper, and render development very difficult.

When there is much dark weather, as for example during the winter months, or when a large amount of rush work is on hand, it is well to use bichromate of ammonia instead of the salt of potash, but under all ordinary circumstances the bichromate of potash does the work equally well, and is two or three hundred per cent cheaper.

The sensitizing of the paper is best done in a large pewter or porcelain tray. For most work an 11 by 14 is large enough, but the rule is to have a tray as large as the largest sheet of paper you will be likely to require, and as the purchase is only once for all and it involves no extra expense otherwise, it may be well to provide a tray equal in size to a whole, or at least a half sheet of paper. It is well to keep the solution in two bottles. The large one is the stock bottle and may contain 8 ounces of potash bichromate, and 128 ounces of water, plus enough strong ammonia to keep the solution a pale yellow, so that when shaken the solution will smell slightly of ammonia. This shows that a small excess of ammonia is present. A large excess of ammonia is to be avoided, as it would soften the coating of the paper too much. If this happened it would cause the paper to adhere too closely to the zinc when transferred, and might result in damage to the transfer in removing it.

The second bottle, which may be smaller, need contain only about enough to fill your bath dish $1\frac{1}{2}$ times or twice; fill it up with one part alcohol and four parts out of the stock bottle. As

the quantity diminishes add to it from time to time in the same proportions. Keep bottles tightly corked when not in use.

When using pour out your bath dish nearly full, leaving the bottle one-third or one-half full; all the sediment and dust remains behind, thus saving the labor of filtering. When too much dusty sediment accumulates with use, pour off the clean part and wash out the bottle.

Having filled the bath dish, take a sheet (or piece such as you need to use) of the Husink paper (handle it only by the extreme corners, for the prepared surface must at no time ever be touched with the fingers,) and lay it prepared side up upon the surface of the fluid, take by two opposite corners and press down to the bottom, then by the other two corners the same, lift up by two corners and let it settle back, then reverse, and shake the solution from one end of the bath to the other till all parts are thoroughly bathed; the paper can remain in the bath, thoroughly immersed, a half hour, or, if hurried, a little less. It is then cautiously seized by the corners, quickly lifted out in a perpendicular position, held to drain a few moments over the dish and then fastened with pins to a stout twine stretched across the room. If you wish to sensitize a sheet larger than the dish, sensitize one-half duly, then take it by the edges and hold perpendicular while the other half is immersed and sensitizing.

Up to this point the entire work can be done in daylight, because light has little effect upon chrome salts in solution, and the bath is neutralized with ammonia.

But the drying of the paper must be done in the dark, and after it is dry it must be wholly protected from light. The darkness must be absolute.

The temperature of the drying-room must, under no circumstances, run higher than 26° centigrade. A temperature of 30° C. may entirely ruin the paper by softening and blending the under and upper coatings.

In order to ascertain if the paper has become unserviceable by lying too long in a damp place, or by influence of chemical or other injurious exhalations, or by action of light, it is only necessary to take a small sample and rub it in with the usual ink, and lay it in cold water for a few moments. If, after twenty or thirty minutes soaking, the ink all rubs off clean, leaving no specks or smut, the paper is all right for use. As a sheet of sensitized paper usually keeps only about two days in summer, it is well to test any pieces which have been lying on hand longer than this.

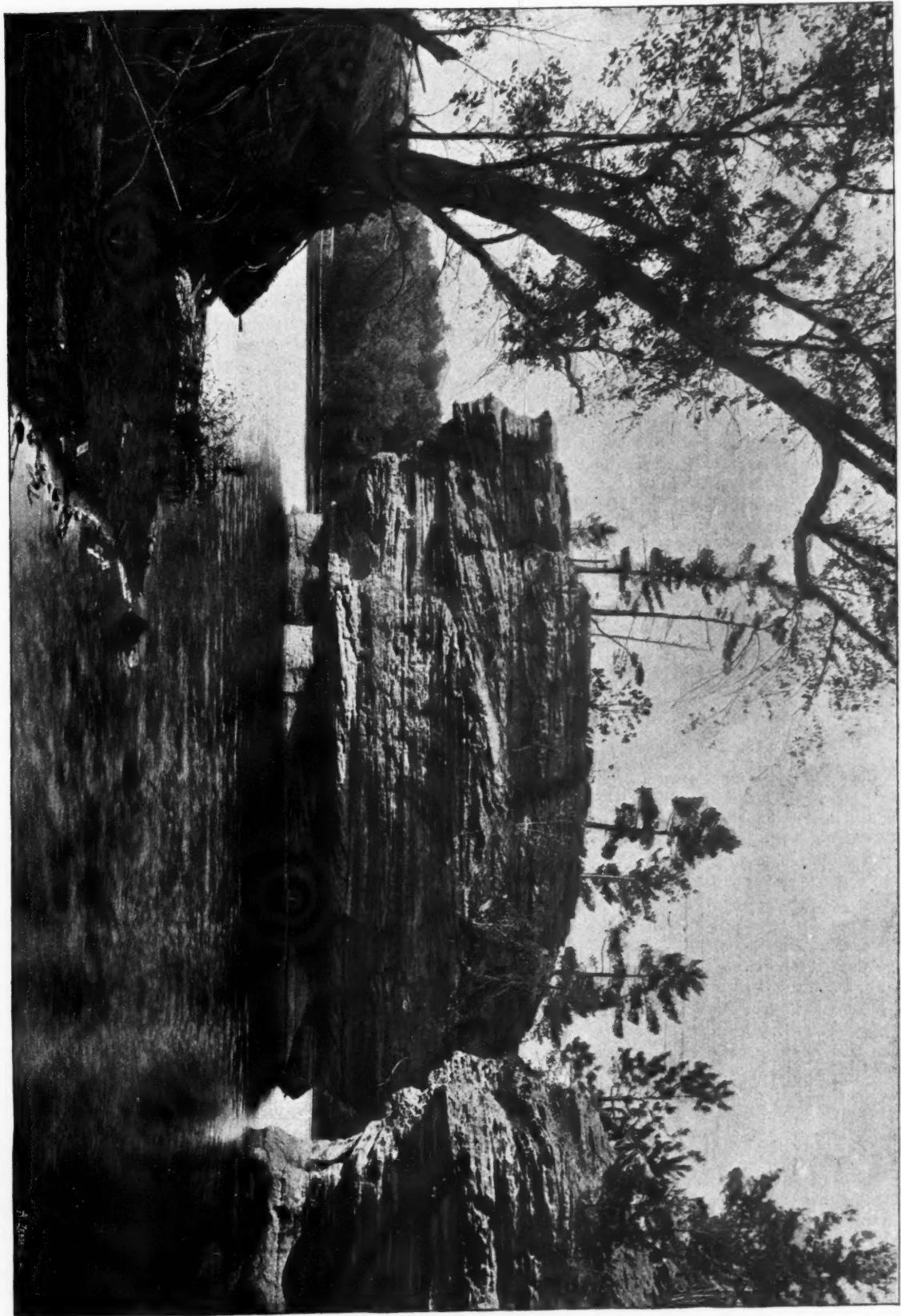
When the paper is entirely dry it is well to lay it away in a tin box in a cool place; it can then be kept three or four days.

Putting some carbonate of ammonia in the bottom of the tin box, not in contact with the paper, increases its sensibility.

THE QUALITY OF PAPER.

An English paper, in regard to the quality of paper, says:

"Many printers and paper-buyers pride themselves on their ability to judge of the quality of paper by merely handling a sample sheet. This method of buying is all very well in its way; it gives an excellent idea of the particular sheet, but not (except to very experienced men) of the ream as a whole with respect to its bulking properties. If the 'cheap' printer were to place a ream of his cheap paper by the side of another ream a trifle higher in price, he would soon, we think, see which was really the cheapest. A farthing less a pound is no doubt a great temptation to buy, especially to the impecunious ones, but if for the additional 6d. or 9d. per ream that he might have to give he gets a ream which—is it apparent to his own eyes—is an inch taller, and better in quality besides, it is sometimes difficult to see where the alleged saving comes in. Just let him think now of the great difference in favor of what, to him, is the dearer paper, not only on account of its undeniably superior color and evenness, but by reason of its great difference as regards bulk. There are plenty of standard makes in the market, both in printings and writings, which have been before the trade for years, and can be thoroughly depended upon for uniformity of quality, a desideratum where repeated orders are concerned, or where a small lot is wanted to complete a job in hand."



REPRODUCED IN HALF-TONE
— BY —
A. ZEESE & CO., CHICAGO.

LONE ROCK.
View at the Lower Dells of the Wisconsin River.

From a Photograph by H. H. Bennett, Kilbourn City, Wis.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

FIVE MINUTES BEFORE SIX.

BY ENO.

The boys work hard and steady
All through the weary day,
And seldom ask for favors
Or howl for better pay.
But the boss would surely laugh
At our many funny tricks,
If he'd happen in our alley
Five minutes before six.

One comp is hiding leaders,
Another's short on quads,
And a few are jeffing for the treats
In noiseless, eager squads.
Still others, quite insidious,
Are getting extra sticks—
All are doing something queer
Five minutes before six.

There's a lightning change of collars
And a donning, too, of ties;
There's a shaking up of cases
And a fearful lot of pi's;
There's a changing of old shoes
And many other tricks
That slyly happen in our row
Five minutes before six.

But the boss is making money,
With the largest shop in town;
For steady work and honest pay
He has a great renown,
And I think he'll be a millionaire,
Or in some such sort o' fix
If all the men won't change their shoes
Five minutes before six.

SPEED IN COMPOSITION.

Mr. William C. Barnes, of New York, gives the following instructions to those who are anxious to acquire speed at the case. Coming as they do from one of the best and swiftest compositors in the world, they are worthy of careful attention. He says: "The following instructions, if persisted in, will certainly increase your speed, perhaps not to 2,000 per hour, for your physical condition may not admit of it—but certainly from 200 to 500 ems per hour. I developed from 1,200 per hour maximum to 2,160 maximum, per hour. Here is the secret, if secret it be: Drop your own motion, whatever it is, and set at a much slower rate of speed than your hand is accustomed to. When you go to a box for a type and fail to get it, come to the stick and pretend to make a deposit, then return to the case after the letter, or some other letter in the same box, and keep this up until you get a type on the pick. In like manner, if you pick up two types, describe the full motion by coming to the stick and making a pretense of dumping a type, then return to the case, lay one down if you can readily, if not drop them both and come again to the stick and return for the type. There is an apparent loss of time in doing this, but the loss is only apparent, not real, and you will be surprised to find that with the slow motion you will accumulate more thousands than with your hitherto quicker motion.

"This is the whole secret, and the philosophy of it is this: When you have the word 'the,' for instance, to set up, your brain sends a dispatch to your hand to go to the *t*, the *h*, and the *e* boxes in turn for a letter. The motion described above is an educating motion. It teaches your hand to move mechanically, without assistance from the brain, and allows your brain to be employed on some other portion of the work—as reading your copy. It is not expected that you will always have to return to the case for a

type. Soon you will not miss many letters, and if you keep practicing this educating motion, you will, in a short time, be able to set three or four lines without missing a letter.

"Do not stand stiffly. Let your body move a little from side to side. Follow your right hand with your stick from side to side of the case, but not above the center of the $\frac{1}{4}$ box, for if you do you will tire muscles not intended for use in setting type. The eye should be in advance of the hand as much as possible—that is, when your eye has located a type and your hand has started for it, look at a type in the next box to be visited. This is only acquired after persistent practice, and is the foundation of the remark, 'The secret of fast typesetting lies in the eye.' When nearing the end of a line, size up how much more will come into the line, and if a couple of extra spaces will be needed, put them in as you go along.

"Don't sit down much. If you are in proper condition to work you should be able to stand up the whole of the first half of a day's work. Don't put one foot up on the cross-bar of the frame, then the other. Don't 'bob.' Don't click your type on the center-piece of the case or on your rule. Don't fumble around in a box for a type. Don't work the type up and down in your stick with your left thumb. Don't wander about the case with a type after you've got it; bring it right to your stick and deposit it.

"Don't do any of these foolish and profitless things; get a type on the pick as nearly as you can, apply yourself industriously to following the rules given in the above, and do not expect to increase your speed in a week. Be patient and persevering, and there is no doubt but you will develop a rapidity and accuracy of motion that will amply repay you for your time, and give a satisfaction that is represented by dollars and cents."

IMPROVED TELEGRAPHIC MECHANISM.

An inventor in Washington has perfected a mechanical transmitter for telegraph operators. The system of sending by the Morse alphabet of dots and dashes has become so securely established that it holds its own against the various printing telegraphs which have been devised. Moreover the old system has many advantages in economy and working. It works better in wet weather, so that while printing telegraphs are employed to a limited extent between large cities, they have not come into general use. The continuous use of the Morse key, however, produces paralysis. Figures will show that a fast operator working on press dispatches uses the same set of muscles in his wrist 100,000 times in a night. The result (says the *New York World*) is a wreck of that portion of his muscular and nervous system in a few years. "Fly" operators seldom last ten years. The mechanical transmitter saves the operator and still fits into the present system. It has a keyboard like a typewriter. The pressure of a key, as "A," creates by simple mechanism the necessary pulsation of the electric current to cause the Morse character "A" to be sounded by any number of sounders in circuit. No change need be made in the present plant other than the substitution of the transmitter for the old key. The rate of transmission is said to be increased, the wear and tear on the operator decreased and the messages go through in better shape in wet weather than when the old contrivance is used.

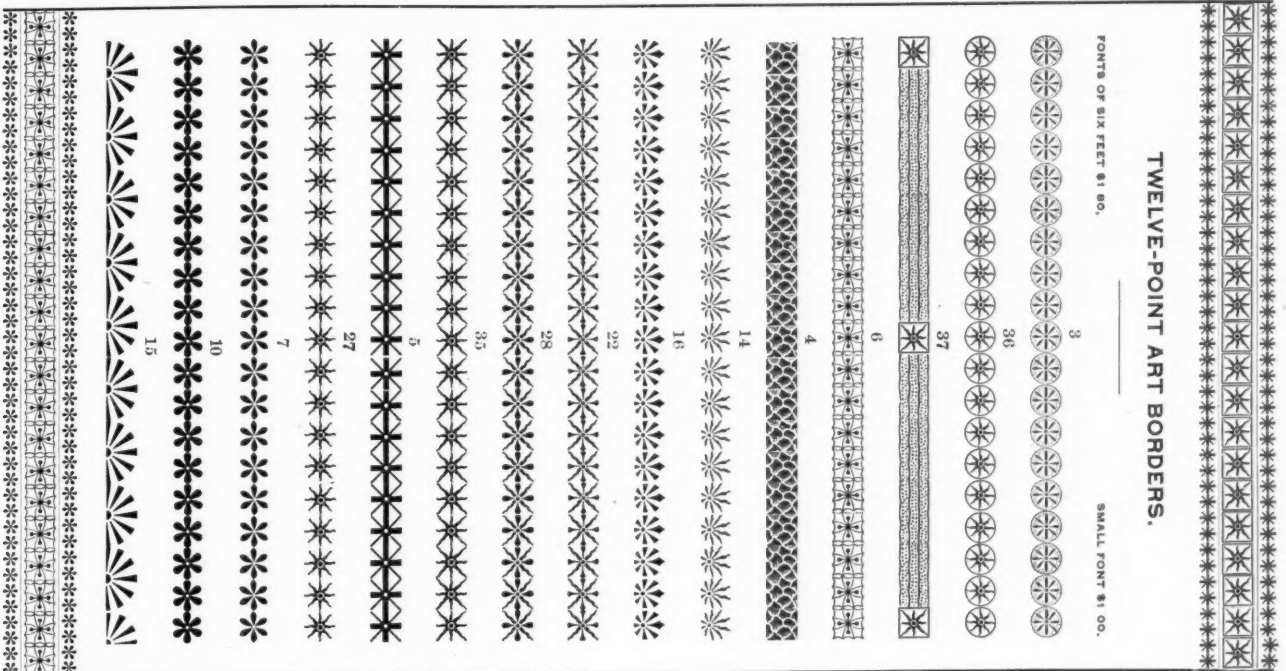
THE WILL AND THE WAY.

It is told by a New York daily paper how a man of sixty-five years, or thereabouts, brainy, honest and poor, went into the office of a down-town printer recently and got estimates on a paper of sixteen pages. The price being satisfactory he deposited \$50 as security—it was borrowed money—and then wrote to several business men in the new towns in the South now booming, or being boomed, saying that he was about to issue a paper in the interest of the new South. The return mail brought him enough advertisements to fill four pages of his paper, and the upshot of the matter was that on the first issue of the sheet he made \$800 profit.

TWELVE-POINT ART BORDERS.

POINTS OF SIX FEET \$1 00.

SMALL FONT \$1 00.



ILLINOIS
TYPE
FOUNDING
COMPANY

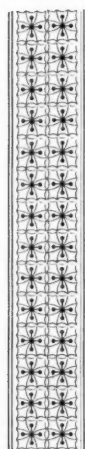
NOS. 200 & 202 CLARK STREET
CHICAGO.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT
WE ARE NOW OFFERING SPECIAL DISCOUNTS, AND
ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER BEFORE FOR SUP-
PLYING COMPLETE OUTFITS BOTH FOR NEWSPAPERS
AND JOB OFFICES.

DO NOT FAIL TO GET DISCOUNTS FROM US BE-
FORE GOING ELSEWHERE. OUR TYPE IS CAST
ON THE POINT SYSTEM FROM EXTRA DURABLE
METAL--EQUAL TO THE BEST.

WE MANUFACTURE
MORE THAN 300 FACES
OF BRASS RULE. WRITE OR
CALL FOR LAST SPECIMEN BOOK.

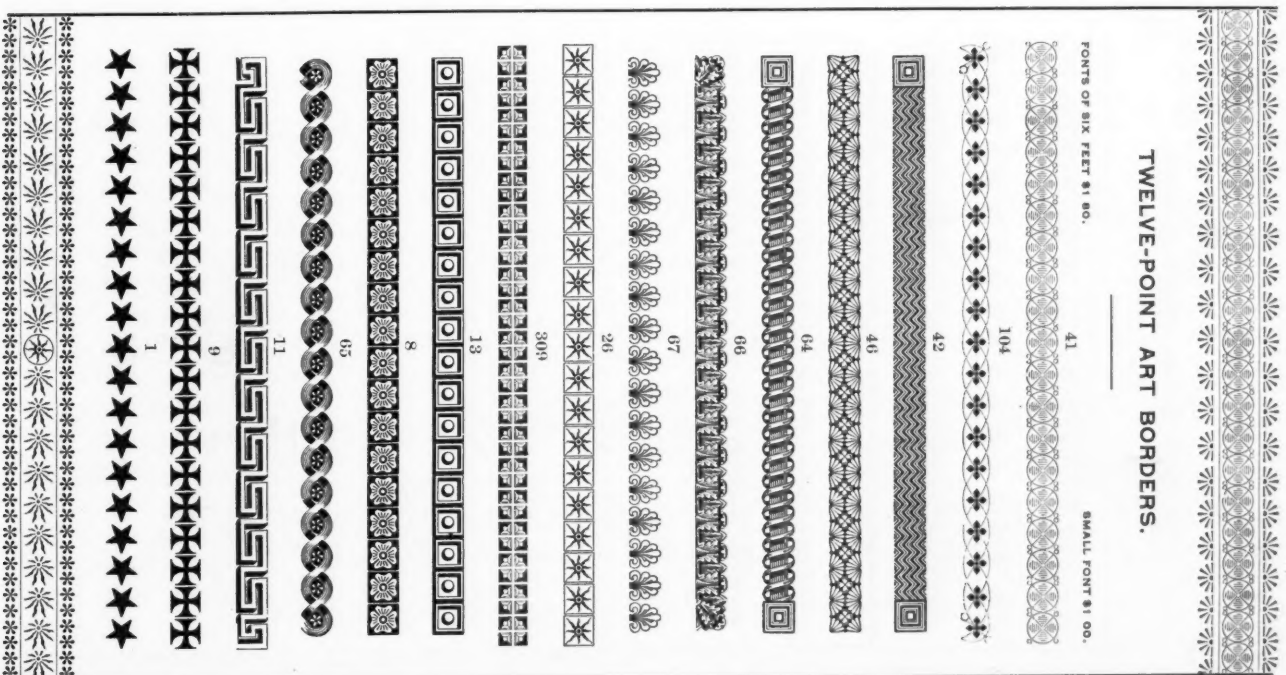
WESTERN AGENTS FOR
GEO. BRUCE'S SON & CO.,
AND
JAMES CONNERS' SONS,
NEW YORK.



TWELVE-POINT ART BORDERS.

POINTS OF SIX FEET \$1 00.

SMALL FONT \$1 00.



8A, 16a,

Pica Hexagon (12 Point).

3.05

APPRECIATIVE PRINTERS
 Will show Approval
 Of this Original and Beautiful Series
 By Sending their Orders for
 Three Different Sizes
 1234567890



Hexagon.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF
 INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.



4A, 8a,

Double Pica Hexagon (24 Point).

4.40

Marder, Luse & Co
 Chicago Type Foundry
 139 Monroe St.
 Chicago,

6A, 12a,

Great Primer Hexagon (18 Point).

4.25

FIGURES
 with
 All Sizes.



SWEET MUSIC
 Listen to the Mocking Bird
 Early Morning Hours
 8 Dewdrops 4

Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.

ALASKAN.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES LINE AT BOTH TOP AND BOTTOM.

24A, Nonpareil (6 Point).

1.50

16A,

Brevier (6 Point).

1.70

MEN WITH ASPIRING MINDS SEEM FROM
THE EARLIEST TIMES TO HAVE BEEN DISSATISFIED
WITH THEIR NATURAL ALTITUDE AND TO HAVE
295 ENVIED THE ELEPHANT 384

THE ORDINARY TOILER FOR
DAILY BREAD HAS NOT SHARED THIS
4 EMULATION FOR THE 6

4A,

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

6.00

5 GIANT 2

12A

Long Primer (10 Point).

1.70

10A,

Pica (12 Point).

2.05

THIS SWELLING DESIRE
FOR IMPORTANCE SEEMS TO
35 MANIFEST 48

ITSELF IN ANCIENT
LANDS OF EGYPTIANS

3A,

Four-Line Pica (48 Point).

7.30

NEATEST

8A,

Great Primer (18 Point).

3.85

DESIGNS IN NEW ORIGINAL
35 TYPE FACES 48

6A,

Double Pica (24 Point).

4.50

GRACEFUL AMERICAN IDEAS

ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES LINE AT BOTH TOP AND BOTTOM.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

FOR SALE BY MARDER, LUSE & CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; THE OMAHA TYPE FOUNDRY, OMAHA, NEB.; JOHN CRESWELL, DENVER COLO.;
KANSAS NEWSPAPER UNION, TOPEKA KANSAS.



**Combination
Border**

Series 99

REGISTERED, No. 153,671.

A New Border
That can be made useful in every
Office in the hands of Artist Printers

CHARACTERS

15	1	2	5	9	18	8	6	3	4
17	13	7	10	16	14	19	11	12	
24	23	20	21	22					
28	30	31	29	26	25	27			

NONPAREIL AND PICA BODIES. PRICE, \$7.00.

**Established
1796**

FIBBET

REGISTERED, No. 153,671.



THREE-LINE NONPAREIL.

18 POINT FILLET.

9 A. \$3.25

ROAST TURKEY
 CRANBERRY SAUCE
 ROMAN PUNCH

BILL OF FARE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

TWO-LINE PICA.

24 POINT FILLET.

A. \$3.85

ICED TOKAY
 FRENCH PORT
 MONTEBELLO

WINE LIST

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

THREE-LINE PICA.

36 POINT FILLET.

4 A. \$4.85

MADURO
 CONCHAS

CIGARS

1 2 3 4 5 6

THE FOLLOWING
SPECIMENS DESIRABLE JOB FACES
OF ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲

ARE MANUFACTURED

DICKINSON

BY THE
▼▼▼▼▼

TYPE

FOUNDRY 150
CONGRESS
STREET

▲ ▲ ▲ BOSTON, MASS.

QUAINT OPEN

8 POINT, 24 A, \$1.90
10 POINT, 20 A, \$1.90
12 POINT, 14 A, \$1.90
18 POINT, 10 A, \$2.25
24 POINT, 8 A, \$2.90
36 POINT, 6 A, \$3.40
48 POINT, 4 A, \$4.00

QUAINT

8 POINT, 24 A, \$1.90
10 POINT, 20 A, \$1.90
12 POINT, 14 A, \$1.90
18 POINT, 10 A, \$2.25
24 POINT, 8 A, \$2.90
36 POINT, 6 A, \$3.40
48 POINT, 4 A, \$4.00

Complete series, Quaint Open or Quaint, \$17.50

Dickinson Type Foundry

ALGONQUIN

42 Point 6 a 4 A \$4.32
48 Point 5 a 4 A \$4.85
60 Point 4 a 4 A \$5.70

. . . .

ALGONQUIN ORNAMENTED

42 Point 6 a 4 A \$4.32
48 Point 5 a 4 A \$4.85
60 Point 4 a 4 A \$5.70

Latest
Issue in Type Designs

The Algonquin and
Algonquin Ornamented are
effectively used when printed
in two colors, one over the other.
Spaces are put up
with the Algonquin
Series to enable registering.
Every size complete with figures.

150 Congress St., Boston.

8 POINT, 32 a, 18 A, \$3.00—L. Case, \$1.10
 10 POINT, 32 a, 16 A, \$3.50—L. Case, \$1.50
 12 POINT, 24 a, 14 A, \$4.00—L. Case, \$1.70
 18 POINT, 14 a, 10 A, \$5.00—L. Case, \$2.00

THE SKJALD SERIES

24 POINT, 10 a, 8 A, \$5.50—L. Case, \$2.00
 36 POINT, 8 a, 6 A, \$7.50—L. Case, \$3.00
 48 POINT, 5 a, 4 A, \$8.65—L. Case, \$3.25
 60 POINT, 5 a, 4 A, \$10.35—L. Case, \$4.45

Printers having the Typothetae only need buy Skjald lower case. Caps are identical. . . . This Series lines at the bottom accurately.

Eureka for

Skjald. * This is Invariably
 Exclaimed by Superior Printers
 When Using the Series

Durable and Nice Looking

By using this Letter you not only save
 much Valuable Time in justification, etc.
 but Please God Customers in delivering
 to them a job that is rapidly as well as

1234567390

② Stylishly

Gotten Together @ Printing Offices

Are Advanced 25

Per cent. in value, by adding these very
 Attractive Faces and discarding those
 ancient, dust-covered styles &&&&

**Everything Required to
 Furnish a Printing Office**

**Our Material will Prove Itself as
 Represented Every Time**

Dickinson Type Foundry

**150 Congress Street
 Boston, Mass.**

GRADY SERIES

18 Point—12 a 8 A—\$2.75
 24 Point—10 a 6 A—\$3.30
 36 Point—8 a 5 A—\$4.90
 42 Point—6 a 4 A—\$5.40

SERIES COMPLETE WITH FIGURES

• 1891 •

JANUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..

FEBRUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
..
..

MARCH.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	..	..	..	..
..

APRIL.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	..	..
..

MAY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	..	..	..	..	..	..

JUNE.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	..	..	..	..
..

JULY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	..
..

AUGUST.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	..	..	..	..	..

SEPTEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	..	..	..
..

OCTOBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..

NOVEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	..	..	..	..	..
..

DECEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	..	..
..

CALENDAR No. 12.

Price, \$4.50. For two colors, \$8.00.

OUR line of Calendars and Almanacs designs for 1891 is the finest and most complete in the market, and our facilities for the execution of special designs of every description are unsurpassed. Specimen sheets sent on application.

A. ZEESE & CO.

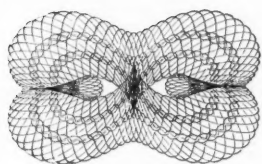
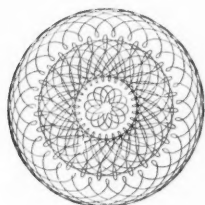
341-351 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO.

DICKINSON & OSBORNE,

BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

MANUFACTURERS OF



Jewelers' and Lapidists' Tools,
 Railroad Ticket Presses,
 Consecutive Numbering Machines,
 Steel Plate Straight Line and
 Cycloid Ruling Machines,
 Pantographs,
 Geometrical or Bank-Note Engraving Bathes,

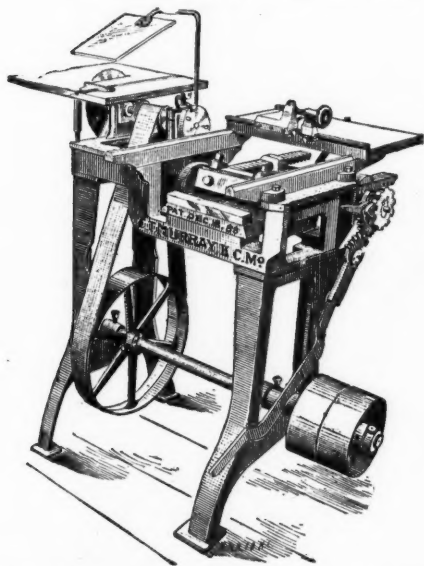
AND FINE MACHINERY FOR ARTISANS AND ENGRAVERS GENERALLY.

GEOMETRICAL LATHE CUTTINGS AND STRAIGHT-LINE
 OR CYCLOID RULING DONE TO ORDER.

THE MURRAY

Stereotype and Electrotypes Finisher.

TRIMMER, SAW AND SHAVER COMBINED.



Sent to
 any
 responsible
 firm on
 fifteen days'
 trial.

THREE
 MACHINES FOR
 THE PRICE OF
 ONE.

The only Machine on the Market that Finishes a Plate Complete

CHAS. T. MURRAY & CO.

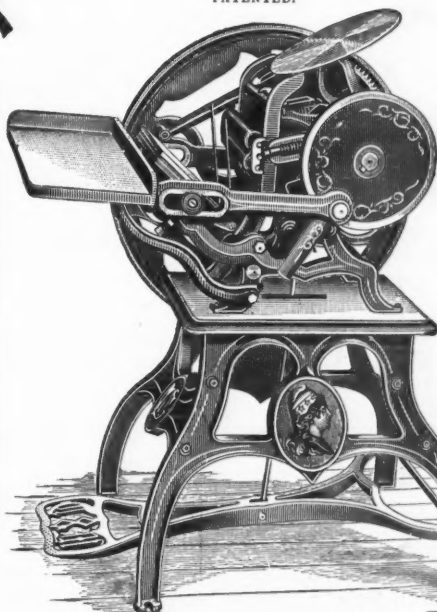
425 W. FOURTEENTH ST.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Columbian * Rotary * Press.

PATENTED.



STRONG, DURABLE, QUICK.

ECONOMICAL. LABOR-SAVING.

BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

No. 2.—6 x 9 inside chase.....\$85.00
 No. 3.—8 x 12 inside chase.....150.00
 Throw-off, \$15.00. Steam Fixtures, \$10.00. Boxing, \$3.00.

CURTIS & MITCHELL, 15 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

Manufacturers of TYPE, PRESSES, PAPER CUTTERS, and Dealers in all kinds of PRINTING MATERIAL.

Send for Catalogue and Terms.



TRADE MARK.



CHICAGO OFFICE:
409 Monon Block,
320-326 Dearborn St.

J. O. SPENCER,
WESTERN MANAGER.

OVER 600 MADE AND SOLD IN TWO YEARS.

THIS IS FROM ONE OF THE BEST PRINTERS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

MESSRS. JOHN THOMSON PRESS CO., New York:

35 NORTH ST. PAUL ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 1, 1890.

Dear Sirs,—I have had running in my office during the past year, six of your Colt's Armory Presses; and I wish to say to the printing fraternity that they are the very best presses I ever used for all kinds of work, heavy or light.

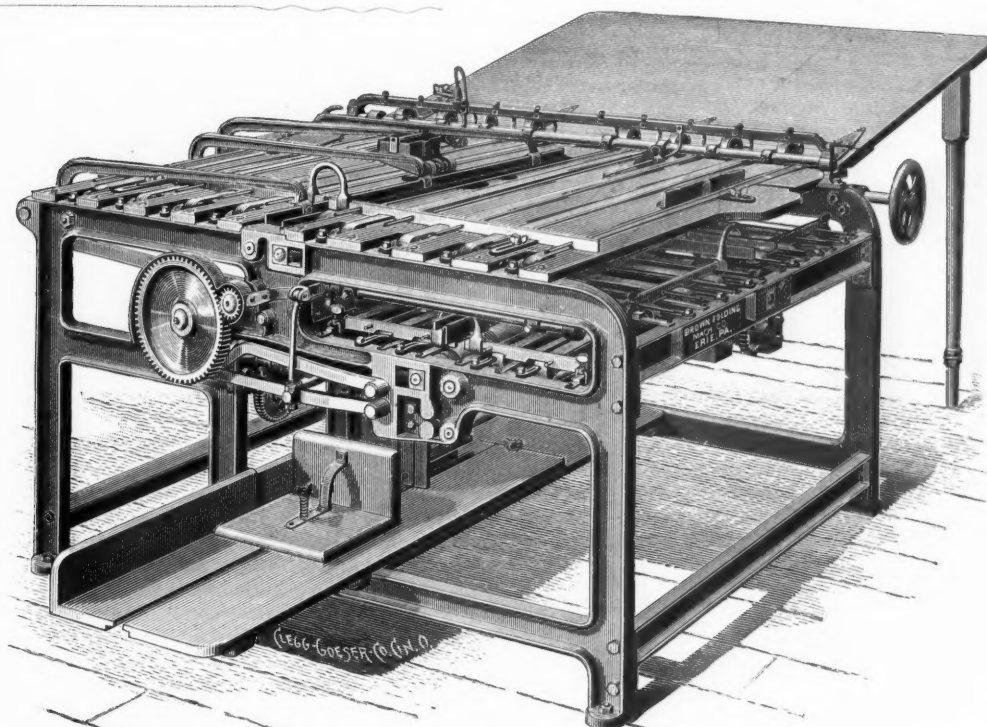
I have used the old Universal and the "New" Universal, and have thrown them all out for yours. I like your press because it is speedier, more rigid, never slurs, quicker to make ready on, distribution superior to all other platen presses, and easier to feed. I found the old Universal to be too slow for my work, and too easily thrown out of order; and finally, after giving both the old and "New" Universals a fair and unbiased trial I was forced to abandon them and take the Colt's Armory Presses.

I wish to say that I have no other platen presses in my office, and would have no other.

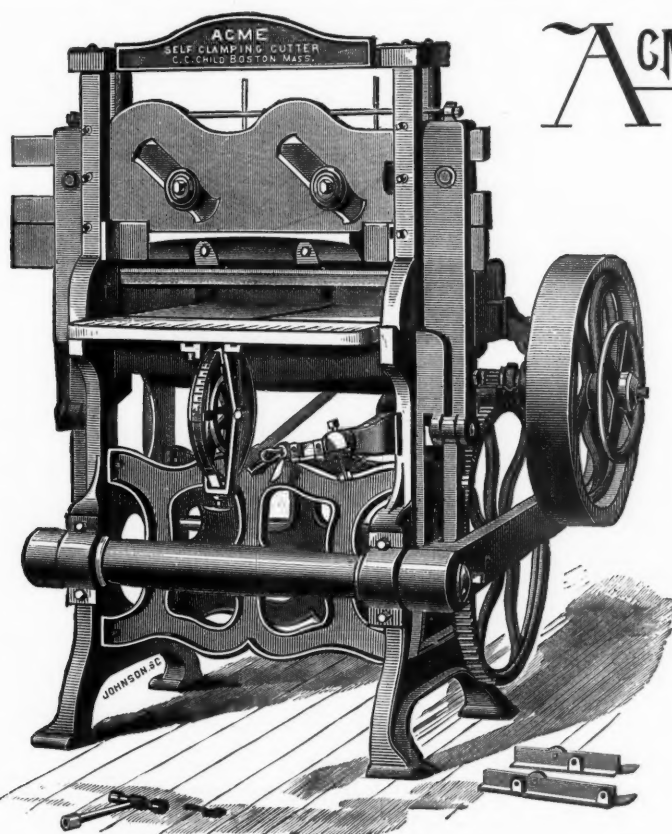
Yours truly, (Signed) ERNEST HART.

—♦—♦— ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED UPON APPLICATION. —♦—♦—

NEWSPAPER FOLDER



MADE BY **Brown Folding Machine Co.,**
Erie, Pa., U. S. A.



ACME Self-Clamping Paper Cutter.

FOR PRINTERS,
BOOK BINDERS,
BOX MAKERS, ETC.

It is strong and powerful; runs very easy by hand or power. It is very rapid, saving half the time in trimming books and pamphlets, and does all classes of work. Made 28 and 32 inches in width.

Send for Catalogue and Prices.

CHILD ACME CUTTER & PRESS CO.

NO. 64 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

MONTAGUE & FULLER,
GENERAL AGENTS,

345 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

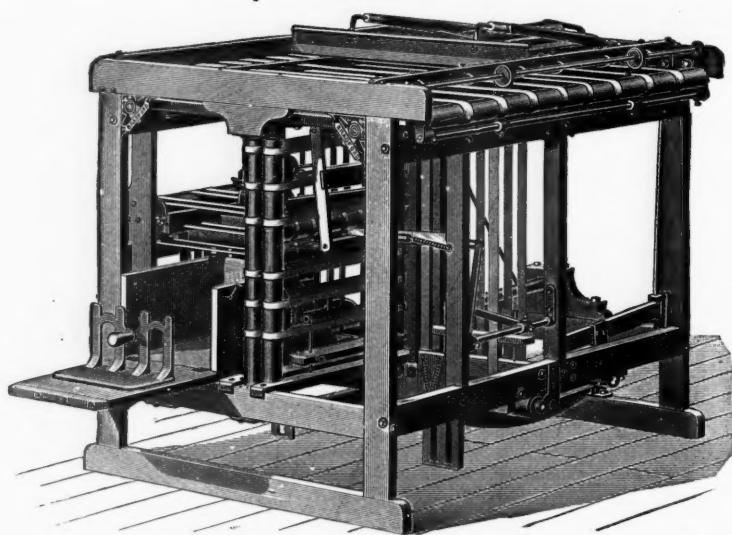
41 Beekman St., NEW YORK.

STEAM AND HAND.

Geo. Mather's Sons Printing Inks 60 John St. New York.

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers in Printing Material Everywhere.

THE KENDALL FOLDER.



To change from Press-Feed to Hand-Feed requires less than 5 minutes. No other make of Folder possesses this feature.

Any number of Folds desired.

Pasting and Trimming Attachments for Quartos.

Attached to any kind of Press.

Fed by hand sufficiently accurate for Pamphlet work.

THE KENDALL FOLDER has proved itself, by use in almost every kind of an office, to be the

**EASIEST RUNNING, THE NEAREST NOISELESS,
THE SIMPLEST, MOST ACCURATE, and
THE MOST SATISFACTORY IN ITS LINE.**

Thirty Days' Trial given in all cases. Prices from \$150 to \$350.

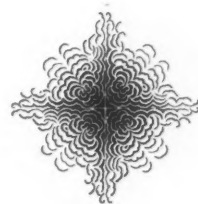
Until further advised, address all Western correspondence to 183 Monroe Street, Chicago.

E. K. DUNBAR & CO., SOLE AGTS., 170 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON, MASS.

A GOOD CHANCE

TO SECURE A

BOUND VOLUME OF THE INLAND PRINTER.



TO ANYONE sending us a club of twelve yearly subscribers at the regular club rate (\$1.50 per year) we offer as a premium a bound volume of THE INLAND PRINTER, either Vol. IV, Vol. V or Vol. VI. As we have but a few copies of each of these left, those who get to work first will have the best opportunity of securing these premiums. When sending club, please specify which volume you desire. In case a club list is received after the last volume is disposed of, we will place the name of the party getting up the club upon our subscription books for one year in lieu of the bound volume premium. The bound volumes cannot be mailed, but must be sent by express. Vol. VIII begins with the October, 1890, issue. Now is the time to organize a club. Send on the lists.

Address **THE INLAND PRINTER CO.,**
183 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

LATHAM'S Paging and Numbering Machine.

TWO STYLES: { No. 1.—Foot Power.
No. 2.—Steam and Foot Power combined.

*The Smoothest Running,
The Most Accurate
Numbering Machine
in the Market.*

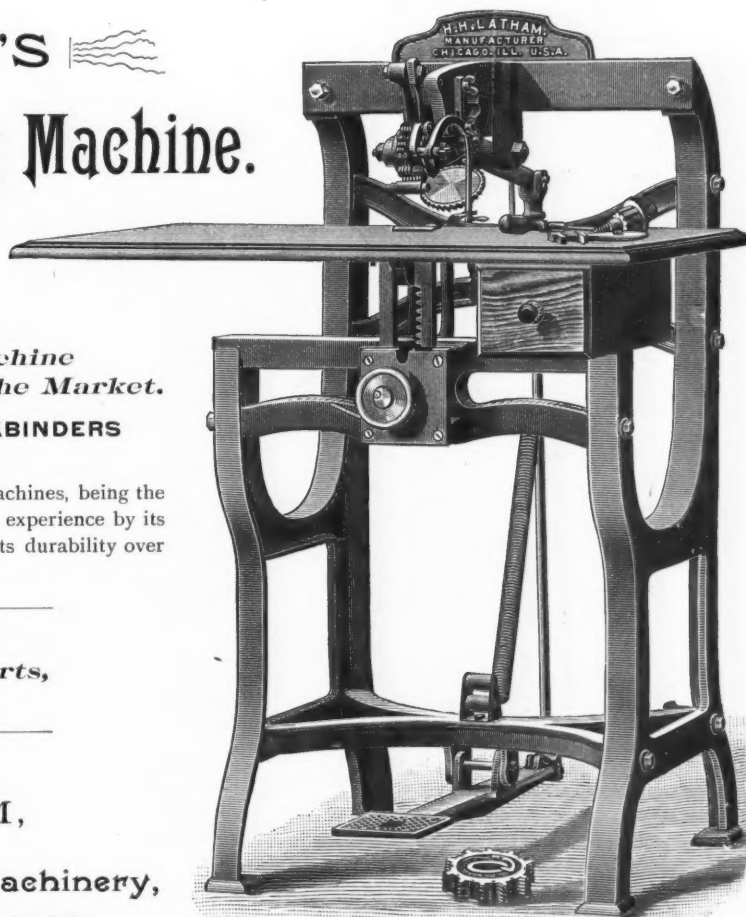
**NOW IN USE BY THE LEADING BOOKBINDERS
IN THE UNITED STATES.**

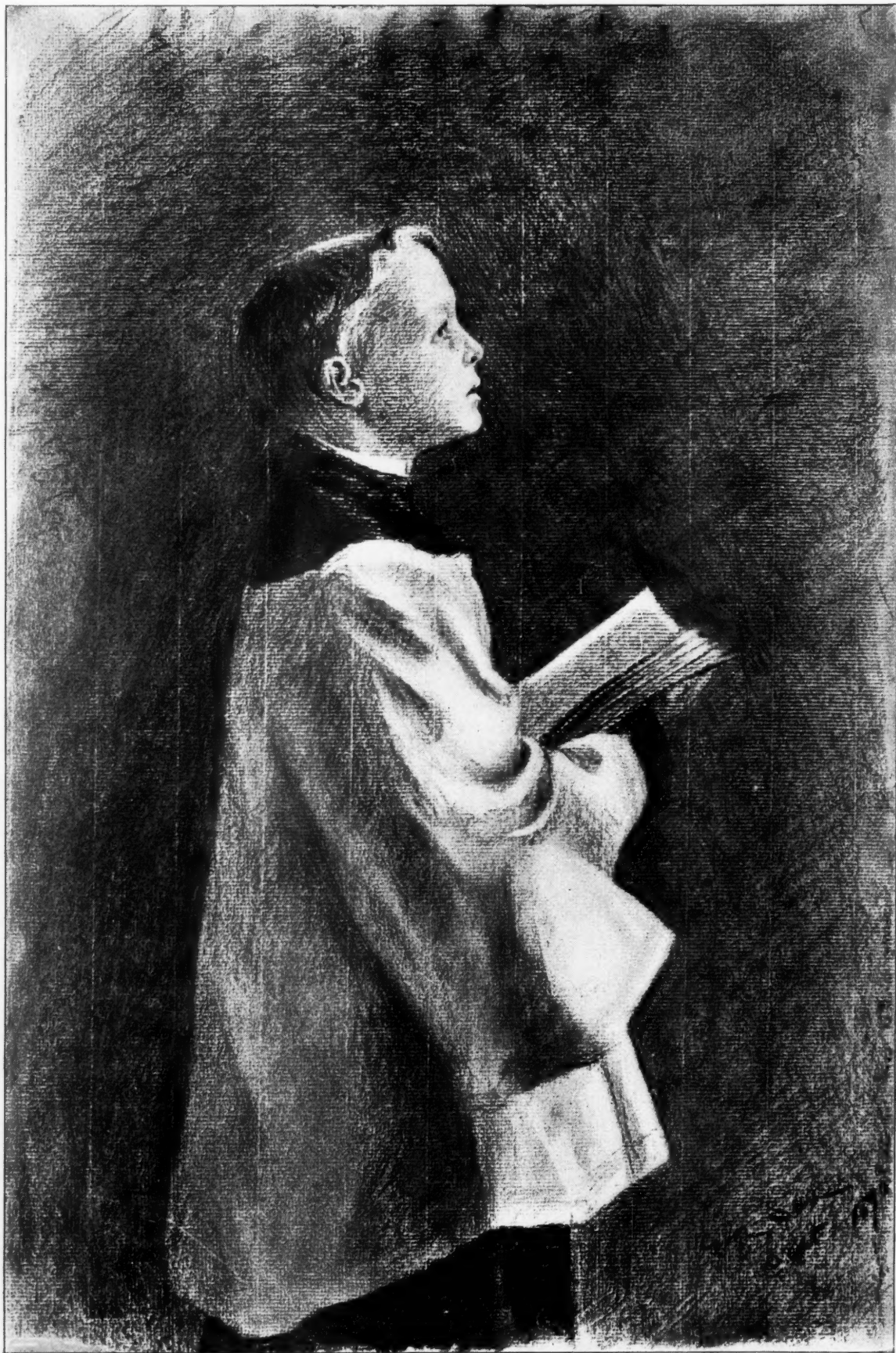
TAKES first rank among Paging and Numbering Machines, being the product of years of experimenting and practical experience by its designer. The construction of this machine insures its durability over any other Numbering Machine in the market.

*The Simplest,
Fewest Operating Parts,
The Best.*

Write for Descriptive Circulars.

H. H. LATHAM,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Printers' and Bookbinders' Machinery,
304 & 306 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.





"TE DEUM LAUDAMUS."

Reproduced by the Inland Printer Company from charcoal drawing.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

COLORADO SPRINGS, ITS LOCATION AND ADVANTAGES—A NIGHT TRIP TO PIKE'S PEAK.

COLORADO SPRINGS having become such an interesting spot to the craft throughout the country, and happening at the present time to be sojourning here, I thought that a few notes of the Springs and surrounding attractions might be appreciated by the fraternity, many of whom some day may call it their home.

Colorado Springs was laid out in the year 1871, by a corporation headed by General William Palmer, of New York. They realized the great future of Manitou, with its numerous mineral springs and incomparable scenery, and foresaw that a great city would grow up near these springs, and the present site of Colorado Springs was chosen. From its inception the city was intended to be a city of homes. The sale of liquor is forever debarred by a clause in the deeds of all the property in the city prohibiting its sale for all time and the forfeiture of land and all improvements in case of non-compliance. The aim of the founders of the city has been to secure the location of educational and refining institutions.

Colorado Springs, the capital of El Paso county, is located at the base of the "Rockies," in Central Colorado, almost due west from St. Louis. It is built on a level plateau, 6,000 feet above the sea, and its surroundings are as picturesque as those of any city in the world. To the west old Pike's Peak rises towering to the sky; on the east the plains stretch away 500 miles, like the billows of the sea; to the north is the "Great Divide," or water-shed, that separates the territories of the rivers Arkansas and Platte, and to the south are fertile valleys, dotted with farmhouses, orchards and green meadows of alfalfa. The streets are all 100 feet wide. The avenues are located every fourth block, and are 140 feet wide, while all alleys are 20 feet. The lots are 50 by 190 feet, giving ample room for house and abundant space for lawns and trees. Rows of fine trees are planted on both sides of all streets, and the avenues have three rows, one being placed in the center; they are watered and cared for by the city government. There are numerous fine parks, located so as to be accessible to residents of all parts of the city; they are handsomely kept, and open-air concerts are given in them during the summer months, paid for by our "Silver Kings." The city owns a grand park of 500 acres, in Cheyenne Cañon, containing some of the finest mountain scenery in the world. The delegates to the Denver convention were entertained there.

The water supply is derived from the snow that lies in everlasting quantities upon the sides of Pike's Peak and other mountains, and from the mountain lakes and springs. Lake Moraine, located up in the mountains on the trail to Pike's Peak, is owned by the city, it having been ceded by the United States government. The ground slopes gradually from the mountains and foothills to the city, and the water is carried by its own force to every street and house, no pumping being required. The water is pure melted snow, unmixed with mud or sediment of any kind, and is very wholesome.

The trees, lawns, parks and gardens are watered by irrigation, the water being distributed by a system of canals that extends to every city lot. No charge is made for irrigation water in any part of the city, the perpetual right to its use being deeded with the land.

The fine rapid passenger transit is worthy of special mention, as all points of interest are easily accessible to everyone by the electric motor, which comprises a system of twenty-one miles, built at a cost of \$750,000.

The educational advantages are second to none. The courses obtained in Yale and Harvard can be had here. The State institution for the education of the deaf and blind is located here.

The typographical union is one of the most patriotic in the jurisdiction of the International, and a "typo" without a card might as well hunt snowballs in hades as to seek favors in Colorado Springs. There are about thirty members. Mr. W. W. Frye is

the gentleman who wields the gavel to the satisfaction of all. The ground donated for the Printers' Home, eighty acres, is now estimated to be worth by real estate men *one thousand dollars an acre*. Who says we are not rich?

The fire department is the volunteer style, and the chief is a "festive print," Charles B. Farrin by name, and all business is suspended when the alarm strikes.

There are in the Springs and suburbs, about 16,000 people, and city lots have trebled in value in one year.

All visitors or residents are considered "tenderfeet" until they have climbed to the summit of Pike's Peak, and wishing to be considered "to the manor born," Tommy Lawless, formerly of Poole Bros.; Ed. Baty, a pressman of Topeka, and delegate to Denver, and your humble servant, started Saturday night, August 30, to witness a spectacle of a lifetime, sunrise from the Peak. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and having struck the trail at 8 o'clock, we began our difficult task of climbing over three miles to the summit, involving a journey of about fifteen miles, which history tells us was never accomplished by either Ruxton or General Pike. At 11 o'clock we arrived at what is known as the Half-Way House, a hotel, and the station of the new Pike's Peak railroad to the summit, which, by the way, is as far as the road has run this summer; it has now suspended operations until next year. If they ever get that road to run to the comfort of passengers it will be an engineering miracle. The walking is not bad to the house, but beyond that the grades are terrible. The scenery is grand, and being tired and sleepy, when we looked away below us and witnessed the flashing of the waters of Lake Moraine and parts of the Seven Lakes in the moonlight, we imagined that it was all a dream. When we got above timber line the cold was intense, and not having an overcoat nearer than Chicago, we wished for a "pipe-line" to Johnnie Burke's. We could plainly see the lights of Denver (eighty miles away), Pueblo and all the surrounding towns. At 3 o'clock A. M. we arrived at the summit nearly frozen. There was considerable snow on the west side of the Peak, and some on the east side, but when "Old Sol" got in his work it vanished very quickly. We were admitted to the house at 5 o'clock and a very good breakfast was served at \$1 a head. All water used is from melted snow, and it is difficult to cook anything on account of the light air. Beans are never cooked, and the potatoes served to us appeared to be half cooked, although boiled over three hours. The boilers of the engines on the new Pike's Peak road will have to be reconstructed, not being able to generate enough steam to carry the train above timber line. The walls of the house are four feet thick, with three sets of windows. The building has been used by the United States Signal Service, but owing to expense, trouble, etc., was abolished several years ago. When the sun began to come up, far below us, we imagined we were in two worlds at once, the moon shining brightly on one side and a large ball of fire coming out of the earth on the other, while down below us was the darkest spot that mortal ever witnessed; the sun gradually arose, and the mountains around, which appeared like foothills from the "old giant," put on all the colors of the rainbow, and the trio of "festive prints" stood transfixed and speechless gazing at the wonders of nature. As the language of your humble servant is limited to a certain number of words, all we can add is that sunrise from the Peak is indescribable.

Colorado Springs from the Peak is like a checker-board; its wide shaded streets stretching for miles are truly a beautiful sight. The site of the new home is easily discerned. Good views can be had of Denver, Pueblo and the "snowy range."

After resting about four hours we began the descent, which is a quicker trip, but very difficult; we gazed down the "crater" and our hair stood up like Billy Arlington's fright wig; not caring to explore it we continued downward and passed through a snow-storm, hail and rain storm, and banks of clouds, arriving in Manitou in four hours from our start from the summit, badly used up but tickled with our trip. We are no longer considered "tenderfeet."

There is buried in the union lot at "Evergreen" a well-known Chicago print, Jack Campbell, well known as "Barb Wire." He

left Chicago about the time of the strike for his home in New York, when he became a sufferer from consumption; he went to Colorado and drifted to the Springs in search of health; the union while in session one Sunday, last December, received a telegram from New York Union stating that he was in a hospital at the Springs and to look after him; a messenger was sent to the hospital, who returned with the information that poor Jack was dead two days. The union adjourned and attended his funeral in a body, not one member knowing him. He is laid in a beautiful spot, and his grave is well attended to.

A FIREPROOF PAPER.

A new composition for making paper or board fireproof consists of forty per cent of vegetable or animal fiber, or both; fifteen per cent asbestos; ten per cent alum or copperas, or their equivalents, such as salt or tungstate of soda; ten per cent plumbago, lampblack or

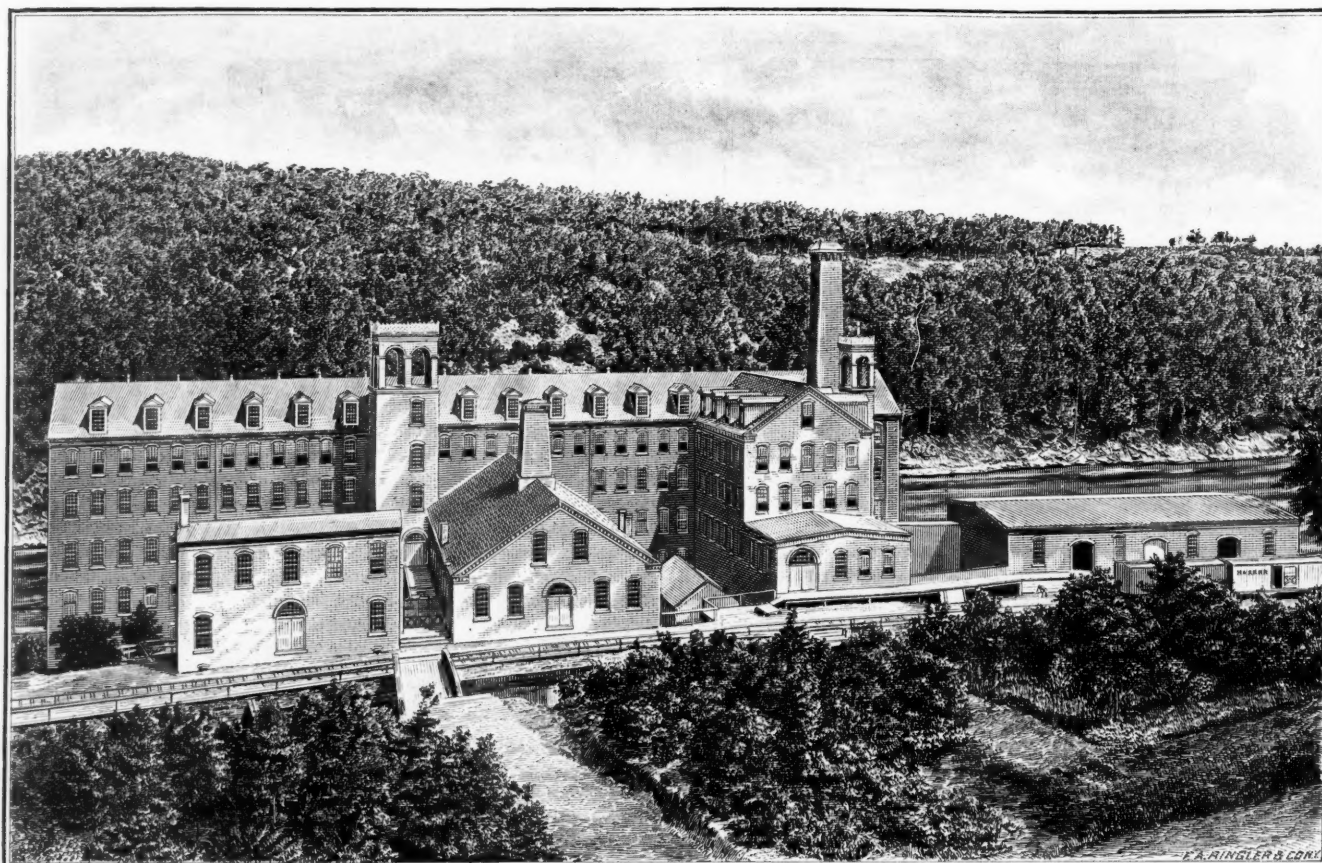
THE PAPER MILLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO. IV—THE KEITH PAPER COMPANY.

The Keith Paper Company, a view of whose mill on the Connecticut river, at Turners Falls, Massachusetts, is here presented, was organized in 1871, by the late John Keith, who was president and manager until his death in 1886.

The mill, the main building of which is 278 feet in length, contains ten rag engines and two Fourdrinier machines and has the capacity of five tons daily of animal sized, loft dried writing paper.

One of the chief requisites in the production of paper with clear and uniform color is an abundant supply of pure soft water, free from mineral salts as well as vegetable stain, for washing purposes. There is no kind of business that is so dependent on the quality of water used as paper making.



other suitable coloring material, and twenty-five per cent infusorial earth. To every five hundred pounds of the mixture are added about one hundred pounds of silicate of soda; the composition is thoroughly mixed with water in an ordinary pulp engine, and run through an ordinary paper machine into the form of paper or board. After being dried, one or both surfaces of the paper or board are treated with a coating of silicate of soda. By reducing the percentage of vegetable fiber and adding infusorial earth, the fire-resisting property of the board or paper is materially increased, rendering it particularly well adapted for covering or lining floors, walls or vaults, rooms or apartments generally. It is also useful for a great many other purposes, such as protection of shutters or roofs.

A SUGGESTIVE fact, recently noticed by the *Minneapolis Tribune*: Seven newspaper men are running for state offices on the tickets of the two leading parties in Wisconsin.

In locating this mill this important point was kept in view, as a large natural spring of clear, soft water, free from both vegetable and mineral contamination, could be secured, and the water is conveyed by a twelve-inch pipe to the mill.

In the manufacture of first class writing paper, not only must good stock be used, but it must be very carefully prepared and all the operations conducted with great cleanliness to secure good results. In this respect the Keith mill stands at the head, and has long borne the reputation of being the cleanest mill in the country.

It has been the aim of this company from the start to make only the better grades of paper, and the reputation achieved by the Keith linen ledger, Ravelstone and Westlock brands of flat papers is owing principally to the fact that these papers are made only from pure white rags without wood pulp or clay and that instead of cheapening the product to meet declining prices the quality has been constantly improving.

UNIFORMITY IN TYPE BODIES.

The following is the report of the committee consisting of Messrs. DeVinne, Woodward and Pugh, appointed at St. Louis session of the Typothetæ to consider the subject of a possible greater uniformity in the bodies of types from different foundries. The accompanying letter was addressed to all the typefounders in the United States.

DEAR SIR,—At the third annual meeting of the United Typothetæ of America held at St. Louis, October 9, 1889, a special committee was appointed to consider the question of a possible greater uniformity in the bodies and in the lining of types made under the point system, with instructions to report at or before the next meeting to be held in Boston in September, 1890.

Master printers are already fairly informed as to the relative sizes of types made under the point system, as shown by the diagrams of Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, and by other typefounders.

The unitary base of the system as explained by the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company in their *Typographic Advertiser*, Nos. 119 and 120, 1884, is understood by all who have examined the subject.

It is also well known that a majority of American typefounders are making types by the point system; that this system is growing in favor; and that types of the same name from different foundries are more uniform as to body than they have been.

This marked improvement is thankfully acknowledged, but perfect uniformity has not yet been reached. There are differences of body in types of the same name from different foundries which lead us to ask:

1. Is the point system of your foundry established on the basis of 83 picas to 35 centimeters, and of 12 points to this body of pica?
2. Do typefounders who adopt this system use a properly verified common measure?
3. What measures have been taken by the associated typefounders to make accessible, for purpose of testing or verification, the standard meter on which the common measure depends?
4. Is there a defined and observed agreement among the associated typefounders as to the best methods to be employed in the testing of molds, and in the casting and finishing of type, for the purpose of securing uniformity?
5. Considering the large number of justified matrices now in use by different foundries, and of types already cast therefrom from which future sorts will be wanted, as well as the increasing demand for text types and display types that fill the body unequally—some with short, and others with long descenders—is it practicable to attempt a new system which aims to put all faces on one line, or even on two or three established lines?
6. Have you any trustworthy information as to the degree of uniformity reached by different European typefounders, all of whom (those of Great Britain excepted), we are told, cast type by the Didot point system?
7. Why was not this point system adopted by American typefounders?

We trust that you will not consider our questions unnecessary or hypercritical. The information asked for is needed by printers to prevent erroneous conclusions and possible erroneous action. Any suggestions or information that you can offer on this subject will be thankfully received.

[Signed by the Committee.]

From the many courteous replies received, and from personal interviews and correspondence with many typefounders (for which the committee here renews its thanks), it appears that most of the typefoundries in the United States are represented in the United States Typefounders' Association and are practically agreed in the maintenance of the point system of type bodies, first introduced to this country in 1878, and afterward modified by general agreement in 1886.

One prominent typefoundry, not a member of the United States Typefounders' Association, declines the point system entirely, and will make bodies on this system only to special order.

The members of the United States Typefounders' Association who have agreed upon the point system are: A. Foreman & Son, San Francisco, Cal.; Allison & Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago, Ill.; Benton, Waldo & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Boston Typefoundry, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass.; Central Typefoundry, St. Louis, Mo.; Cincinnati Typefoundry, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. J. Cary & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Collins & McLeester, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Curtis & Mitchell, 15 Federal street, Boston, Mass.; Farmer, Little & Co., New York; H. H. Thorp Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Illinois Typefounding Co., Chicago, Ill.; James Conner's Sons, New York; Jno. G. Mengel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Jno. T. Reton & Son, Kansas City, Mo.; L. Pelouze & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Palmer & Rey, San Francisco, Cal.; Phelps, Dalton & Co., 150 Congress street,

Boston, Mass.; St. Louis Typefoundry, St. Louis, Mo.; the Jno. Ryan Company, Baltimore, Md.; the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Union Typefoundry, Chicago, Ill.

The types of the point system that are most in use are those of the newer fashions of ornamental type. The new bodies have not entirely displaced the old. All printers who have large stocks of text type continue to have sorts and additions made to the old bodies. The introduction of the new system before it has fully displaced the old, just now tends to increase existing irregularities.

The first attempt at uniformity by means of points began with the theory that the pica should be one-sixth of the American inch, and that there should be twelve points to this pica. This method of making a basis was not approved of by the founders whose pica was less than one-sixth of an inch, and these founders were in the majority. It was finally decided that the standard pica should be the pica of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company. It was claimed by the advocates of this standard that this body of pica, made by the oldest foundry in the United States, had already been adopted by many other founders, and was used by more printers than any other body of pica; and that a system of points based on this pica would inflict the least loss on founders and printers who had to change from the old to the new system. These conclusions were accepted reluctantly by those who had made pica of a larger body. They objected to the new standard as capriciously and unscientifically selected, not based on any regular fraction of the foot or meter.

The need of a more definite standard than an accidentally selected pica led to the discovery that 83 picas of the accepted body were equal to 35 centimeters. It was also found that by making a very slight alteration in the height that 35 centimeters would exactly meet 15 heights of type. The old standard of height was eleven-twelfths or $\frac{916}{1000}$ of an inch. The new standard is one-fifteenth of 35 centimeters or $\frac{918}{1000}$ of an inch.

It does not appear that every typefoundry owns or has ready access to an official meter, on which the common measure of 35 centimeters depends. We cannot learn that all founders have procured this common measure. Some of them seem to depend entirely on a smaller measure of centimeters, by which they test their types. It has been claimed that there is no special reason why frequent recourse should be had to an official meter, as the meter is of a fixed and unalterable length, which can be determined by pure mathematical calculation.

The methods agreed upon by the United States Typefounders' Association for the purpose of securing uniformity under the new system seem to be theoretically satisfactory. A properly graduated measuring rod of steel, 35 centimeters or 83 picas in length, made or provided by the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, is accepted as the common measure. Each pica is divided into twelve points. The distance between the bodies of text types most used is kept in regular graduations of one point; in the smaller sizes of one-half point; in the larger sizes of two or more points. The typefounders who use the same measuring rod, and agree upon the same system, should make types uniform as to body.

Typefounders are agreed as to the best methods of casting, testing and finishing types, but at this point the agreement of the United States Typefounders' Association ends. It does not pretend to have any control over any member in his use of the point system or in his methods of making type. The quality of the metal selected, the degrees of heat employed, the care given to the testing of molds, or to the finishing of the cast type, are matters of individual right.

Your committee have been asked to get information concerning the irregular linings of types of the same body from the same foundry, and to find whether this irregularity is entirely or partially avoidable. We have to report that it is not practical to attempt extended alterations in the lining of the old and approved standard faces of type so that all shall be on one line, or even on two or three lines. The varieties of line already made are too many, and the expense of alteration would never be repaid. The evils of irregular linings are well understood by typefounders,

and in the getting up of new faces will be avoided as much as possible.

Your committee have also been asked why the United States Typefounders' Association did not accept the point system which now prevails in Europe, generally known in France and southern Europe as the Didot system, and in Germany as the Berthold system. The Didot system was intelligently considered, but was rejected for good cause. The Didot point is too large: it makes the distance between bodies too great. The adoption of the Didot point would have compelled the retirement not only of all existing molds and matrices, but would have required the recutting of new punches for too many sizes. The point adopted by the United States Typefounders' Association is .0351 centimeters. This is almost identical with the point devised in 1737 by Fournier le jeune, of Paris, the true inventor of the point system. The point substituted afterward by Ambroise-Firmin Didot is .0376 centimeters. Eleven points of the Didot system are almost as large as twelve points of the American system. French typographers of the highest authority have recorded their regret at the change in size from the Fournier to the Didot point. Sharing this belief we think the United States Typefounders' Association acted wisely in preferring that system which allows of nicer subdivision and does not materially disturb existing sizes.

Whether this new American system is the best that could have been devised; whether the new point should have been a regular fraction of a foot or of a meter; whether the standard measure on which this unitary point is based should not be more readily accessible to all founders and printers; whether the Bruce system of a geometrical progression of bodies instead of an arithmetical extension of lines, is not more scientifically accurate—all these may be questions of speculative interest, but they are not now of practical import. The American point system is here to stay, and we are to make the best we can of it. That it will be of advantage in bringing the sizes of different founders in closer agreement is apparent. That it will ever be so perfect that types of the same body from different founders can be mixed and used together is not so clear. No perfection in the system can ever make care or skill in the manufacture of secondary importance. Under the new system good typefounding will exact as much

watchfulness as ever. The irregularities that follow from overheated metal, from sprung or untested molds, or from careless rubbing are as possible now as they ever were. "The man is more than the machine," or the system.

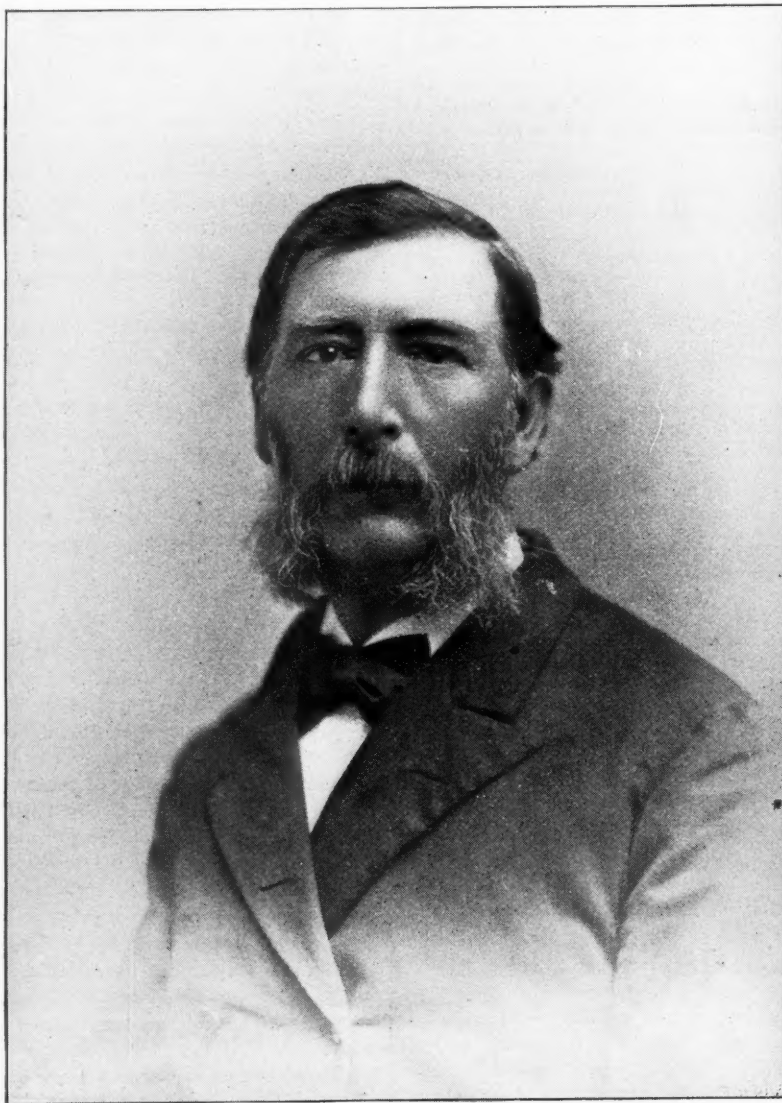
Your committee have been asked "to request of the leading typefounders specimens of all sizes of body letter made by them under the point system with the view to the adoption of that measurement and such faces as are used in the production of the largest amount of type." Compliance with this request is impracticable. A comparison of bodies would not lead to any useful result. The discrepancies would be slight and the conclusions derived therefrom might be misleading. A comparison of faces

is still more impracticable because there is no accepted standard of taste. The style approved by one printer would not be accepted by another. Types are made to suit different tastes and different mechanical requirements. The face which is most useful and most durable in a newspaper is often highly objectionable in a book. The face used with advantage in jobbing is not good for many forms of fine printing. There must be a variety of faces. It would be impolitic to attempt to control individual taste in selection.

Your committee have been asked to consider the advantages of a distinct series of roman and italic, to be known as the Typotheta series, matrices of which should be in every typefoundry. The object desired is to enable any printer to quickly get in any foundry sorts or additions to a font previously bought from another founder in another city. No doubt this arrangement would be of value to printers, but

the difficulties of agreeing upon a common face, and of getting the cooperation of typefounders, are insuperable. The proposition does not meet with favor from the foundries.

The subject of accurate bodies cannot be dismissed without adverting to the wear of the printing house which often makes types from the same foundry and from the same casting irregular. All worn types have a thin film of adhering dust or gummy matter which makes them larger than new types. New sorts always seem smaller in body. The wearing types get from over-heating in one process of stereotyping, and the squeezing they often get from violent screw quoining, necessarily distort their bodies. For these faults the typefounders cannot be held responsible. Printers who



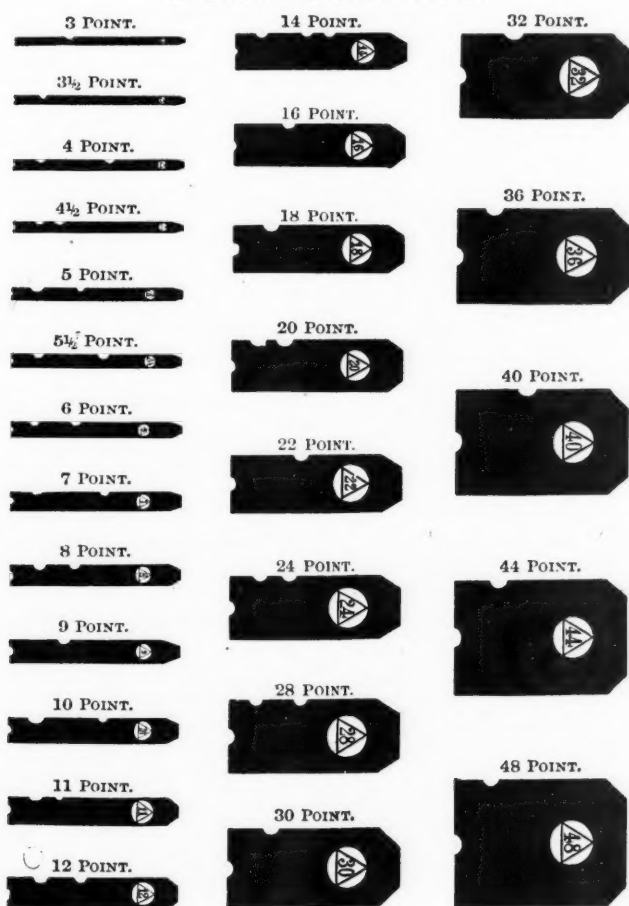
WILLIAM E. PABOR,
Second Vice-President National Editorial Association, Fruita, Colorado.

wish absolute perfection in typography, whether in accuracy of face or in geometrical solidity of composition, will have to use new types.

Too much should not be expected from the new system. To expect perfect uniformity at all times, from all sizes, in different foundries and under the difficult conditions that control typefounding, is to expect that typefounders can never make mistakes. Instead of censuring foundrymen for their occasional lapses from their own standards, the thanks of all printers are justly due to the United States Typefounders' Association for the degree of uniformity they have already secured, and for the pleasing prospect that the next generation will have types more uniform than they are now.

The explanatory diagram is from the foundry of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, and may be accepted as an official representation of the bodies of this system.

AMERICAN POINT BODIES.



WHO CAN BEST BE SPARED?

Young men, this is the first question your employers ask themselves when business becomes slack and when it is thought necessary to economize in the matter of salaries. "Who can best be spared?" The barnacles, the shirks, the makeshifts, somebody's protégés, somebody's nephews, and especially somebody's good-for-nothing. Young men, please remember that these are not the ones who are called for when responsible positions are to be filled. Would you like to gauge your own future for a position of prominence? Would you like to know the probabilities of your getting such a position? Inquire within! What are you doing to make yourself valuable in the position you now occupy? If you are doing with your might what your hands find to do, the chances are ten to one that you will soon become so valuable in that position that you cannot be spared from it; and then, singular to relate, will be the very time when you will be sought out for promotion to a better place.—*Printing Times and Lithographer.*

WILLIAM E. PABOR,

Second vice-president of the National Editorial Association, whose portrait appears on opposite page, is a resident of Fruita, Colorado, where he publishes and edits the *Fruita Star*. Mr. Pabor is a native of New York, and commenced his literary career by writing verses for *Ballou's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion*, an illustrated magazine, doubtless remembered by a number of our older readers. In 1870 he located in Greeley, Colorado, and has since been a resident of that state. In 1874 he became associate editor of the *Colorado Farmer*, and has been prominent among the newspaper workers of his state and an active member and officer in the Colorado Press Association. He is the author of two works which have been received with much favor, "Fruit Culture" and "Colorado as an Agricultural State." He resides in a beautiful home called the "Mulberries," at Fruita, a town which he assisted in establishing in 1884. He is now engaged in collecting a volume of his poems, which he expects to publish in the near future.

Mr. Pabor has hosts of friends wherever he is known, and his election, which by the by was unanimous, was an honor worthily bestowed.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S NEW BUILDING.

A rumor, started several weeks ago, that the New York *Herald* would soon move its main publication house far up Broadway, is now recognized as certainty. The site for the new building is the block bounded by Broadway, Sixth avenue, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, where the old armory of the Seventy-first regiment now stands. It is the intention of Mr. Bennett to entirely remodel the edifice, which will contain all the departments of the *Herald*. It is proposed to have the walls of the first floor chiefly of plate glass, and to have located on this floor the printing presses and other mechanical apparatus, so that passers-by may see how a daily paper is printed. It is said that the ground has been leased for a term of thirty years. Work on the building will be commenced very shortly. Messrs. McKim, Mead & White will be the architects.

THE TARIFF.

At last the tariff has been perfected and the duties on pulp, paper, books, etc., are placed as follows:

Printing paper, sized or glued, suitable only for printing books and newspapers, twenty per cent ad valorem.

Pulp and paper—Mechanically ground wood pulp, \$2.50 per ton dry weight; chemical wood pulp, unbleached, \$6 per ton dry weight; bleached, \$7 per ton dry weight.

Sheathing paper, ten per cent ad valorem.

Printing paper, unsized, suitable only for books and newspapers, fifteen per cent ad valorem.

Papers known commercially as surface-coated papers, and manufactures thereof, cardboards, lithographic prints from either stone or zinc, bound or unbound (except illustrations when forming a part of a periodical newspaper, or in printed books accompanying the same), and all articles produced either in whole or part by lithographic process, and photograph, autograph and scrap albums, wholly or partially manufactured, thirty-five per cent ad valorem.

Manufactures of paper—Paper envelopes, twenty-five cents per thousand.

Paper hangings and paper for screens or fire boards, writing paper, drawing paper, filtering paper and letterpress copying paper, albuminized and sensitized papers, and all other papers not specially provided for in this act, twenty-five per cent ad valorem.

Books, including blank books of all kinds, pamphlets and engravings, bound or unbound, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, and all printed matter not specially provided for in this act, twenty-five per cent ad valorem.

Playing cards, 50 cents per pack.

Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, twenty-five per cent ad valorem.—*United States Paper Maker.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. H., Berlin, Wisconsin: In your August number in "Answers to Correspondents" you give a recipe for a "good, flexible pad composition," but fail to state quantity of glue required. Please give lacking information.

Answer.—We acknowledge the omission. While different makes of glues vary in strength, the average may be accepted at a pound and a half. If this is too much, dilute with water.

J. F., Philadelphia: Please state who was the founder of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C., the amount of his bequest, and his nationality?

Answer.—The Smithsonian Institute was organized by act of congress in 1846, in accordance with the will of James Smithson, an Englishman, who bequeathed the reversion of an estate amounting to \$515,169 to the United States of America, to be devoted to the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

A. McD., Alexandria, Ontario: Kindly let me know in your next issue if white ink can be worked to advantage on a black or any dark colored card? I have tried, and you will see by the enclosed sample it has proved a failure. It is \$1.50 white I used. It makes a good size and nothing more. I spoke to the foreman of the Montreal Gazette, and it has also been a failure with him.

Answer.—White ink cannot be used to advantage on black cardboard. The effect desired can be obtained by two impressions, however.

C. P., Atlanta, Ga.: What is your remedy for the following? I have great trouble with my 35 by 52 two-revolution Cottrell. Every time I put a heavy cut form on, it seems to grind my tympan and breaks it at the nipper edge. I have tried about all I know to remedy it, but have not succeeded yet; any information will be thankfully received. At the first glance one would think my cylinder was not riding the bearers, but they are perfectly taut.

Answer.—It would be difficult, without an examination of the press, to give the exact cause for the defect referred to. For example, it may have been caused by the tympan being out of order, or there being too much packing on the cylinder; or it is possible the form may have been larger than the press is intended to print; and another possible reason is that the cylinders and bearers are not set absolutely true.

J. B., Canterbury, New Zealand: In your answers to correspondents I should be glad if you could tell me a means of making matrices for rubber stamps other than with plaster of paris. I have an apparatus, but have to take casts from the type in plaster of paris, a dirty and unpleasant process, and by no means certain. I understand that a far more expeditious and cleanly method is now practiced by stamp makers. I also wish you to explain the meaning of the words "two revolution" when applied to printing machines. It seems to be a common enough term in America, judging from your advertisements, but so far as I am aware is not applied to English machines. I know a little about machines, and have applied to one or two machinists, but they were unable to enlighten me.

Answer.—1. Information in regard thereto has already been forwarded. 2. The same question was answered in September issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

JOB PRINTER, Moncton, N. B.: Will you inform me in next number where I can obtain a work of specimens of general job printing, with practical hints on the different styles of the art—something similar to Harpel's work, published, I think, in 1870, but of a more modern character, of course.

Answer.—We do not know of any single work of the description referred to. The *American Printer*, published by MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia, contains more practical information and hints to the compositor than any work we know of, but it is unaccompanied with specimens of jobwork. The *Practical Printer*, by H. G. Bishop, of Oneonta, New York, contains many valuable suggestions on job composition, as also several excellent examples of first-class jobwork. The *Progressive Printer*, by Samuel Whybrew, Rochester, New York, is also a useful little

work. We would advise our inquirer to purchase all of them, and write to A. V. Haight, Poughkeepsie, New York, for book of specimens; Foster, Roe & Crone, Chicago, for their "Everyday Samples," and last, but not least, to Mr. Ed H. McClure, Buffalo, New York, for the four volumes of the *American Printers' Specimen Exchange*. The cost of this entire list will not exceed \$10, and it will prove to be \$10 richly invested.

G. A. S., Columbia, South Carolina: We are quite at a loss to decide as to which process of fastening pamphlets together, ranging from twelve to one hundred and twenty-five pages, is the most expedient and economical; and, being in doubt, appeal to our printing encyclopedia, THE INLAND PRINTER, which we keep. Marder, Luse & Co., of your city, advertise a stapling machine at \$10, claiming to do such work as described above. Do you advise wire staples, or stitching with thread and using a stabbing machine, as the best process? Another question and I am done: Do you think it proper to keep the set of rollers in use on the press when not running, or is it best to remove rollers every night and put away in a box? Heretofore we have always left rollers on press, never taking them off except to wash them, or change for colored inks.

Answer.—1. The most economical as well as the best and quickest method of fastening pamphlet work together is by wire, either by flat stitching or through the center. To stitch work of the character you refer to (from twelve to one hundred and twenty-five pages), as it should be done, will require a power machine that will stitch with either round or flat wire. No \$10 machine will accomplish the work. 2. There is little objection to the course you have been pursuing, though the explanations connected therewith are worthy of a special article.

LEVI SHEPARD.

On the opposite page we present a lifelike portrait of a gentleman who numbers his friends by the hundreds, whose traits of character command esteem, and whom to know is to love—Mr. Levi Shepard, father of Mr. H. O. Shepard, president of the Inland Printer Company. He is a native of Hamilton, Madison county, New York, and was born in 1818. In 1840 he removed to Norwich, Chenango County, and in 1843 was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Olendorf, by whom he had four children—two sons and two daughters. In 1866, following Horace Greeley's advice, he came west, locating in Aurora, Ill., and in 1872 took up his abode in Chicago, where he has resided since that time. Although he has reached the allotted span, he is still a hale and hearty old gentleman—a monument of a well-spent life. In conjunction with his hosts of admirers we trust that his last days may be his best days, and that he may long be spared to his family and a community which he has so long adorned.

AMERICAN EDITORIAL AMENITIES.

Here is the latest, freshest, fair-to-middling, yet characteristic, specimen of Dana-might: "The New York Times now indulges its native leaning with small danger of let or hindrance. In your decrepitude, Jones, there is no longer any fun in whacking your shrivelled and irresponsible old hide. The rousing howl that rewarded chastisement of yore has fallen into the thin whine of impending dissolution, and when you are kicked you only emit disagreeable and offending noises. Decidedly, Jones, there is no more fun of any kind to be got out of you."

A VALUABLE WORK.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complete collection of Shoppe's "Modern Houses," consisting of nearly six hundred pages, containing fifteen hundred illustrations, many of them in colors, and accompanied with plans and specifications. The work is published by the Coöperative Building Plan Association, architects, 63 Broadway, New York. The price is \$10, and to the party intending to build, it is worth many times this amount.

JOE HARVEY'S WONDERFUL POWERS.

A PRINTER WHO MEASURES RULES AND LINES WITH HIS EYES ALONE.

A young printer employed by the Blakely Printing Company is astonishing his associates with some marvelous feats. The accuracy with which he takes measurements with his eyes and mind seems really supernatural. In using pica measures—a pica is one-sixth of an inch—he employs no guide to aid him, but adjusts his stick, cuts rules and leads the desired length by measuring the space in his mind. In giving an exhibition of his powers yesterday he took nine pieces of brass rule and cut them to 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 pica ems respectively, and on measuring the cut rules they were found to be the exact length. He then cut twelve pieces to one length without comparing them. The pieces were gathered and compared and could not have been shaved nearer one length. He tells longer measures with equal accuracy. A piece of wood was handed him and he was asked the length of it. "Two feet five and three-eighths inches," was the quick and absolutely accurate reply. He was also asked if a certain block was square. "One of its angles lacks a little of it," he answered. The angle referred to was found to be slightly acute. Another curious freak of this printer is that he never carries a watch, but is a positive regulator at telling the hour. One dark afternoon, after having not seen a clock all day, one of the men jestingly asked him the time of day. "Seven minutes after three," was the prompt reply, and all the correct watches in the house testified to his accuracy. To more fully test his ability in this direction his room-mate awoke him a few nights ago and put to him the query as to the hour. The reply this time was "twenty minutes after two," which was correct to a minute. The young printer dislikes notoriety and refuses to use his peculiar gift publicly for gain. His name is Joe Harvey. Since a boy he has been able to accomplish remarkable feats of this kind.—*Chicago Herald.*

We acknowledge the receipt of the report of the proceedings of the Thirty-Eighth Annual Session of the International Typographical Union held in Atlanta, Georgia, June, 1890. It is a carefully compiled document of 224 pages. The presswork is not what it should be by any means, however, and we regret to say so.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

The state of trade is very good indeed and there are no press feeders to be had for love or money scarcely at this time, and compositors are not to be found without a good amount of looking around and the expenditure of much argument and talk. The outlook for a good winter's business is quite flattering.

H. Feldbush has removed into his new quarters on Locust street, and is fully settled and thoroughly at home. He has a pleasant and convenient office.

The building occupied by the new weekly paper, *As You Like It*, has within the past few weeks been embellished by the addition of a large and attractive sign upon the front of the building. The

paper seems to be meeting with fairly good support and success.

St. Louis now has a new monthly magazine which is issued and edited by Mrs. Swart under the title of *The Chaperone*. It is fully illustrated, and is issued as a family magazine, and has departments devoted to fiction, art, children, family circle, science, etc., and numbers among its contributors some of the best writers of the day upon the different subjects. But it is really too bad that such bad typography as appears in the initial number should find its way into such a publication, and especially when it is graced with such a beautiful cover. But we look to see these bad features eradicated and to see the magazine a success.

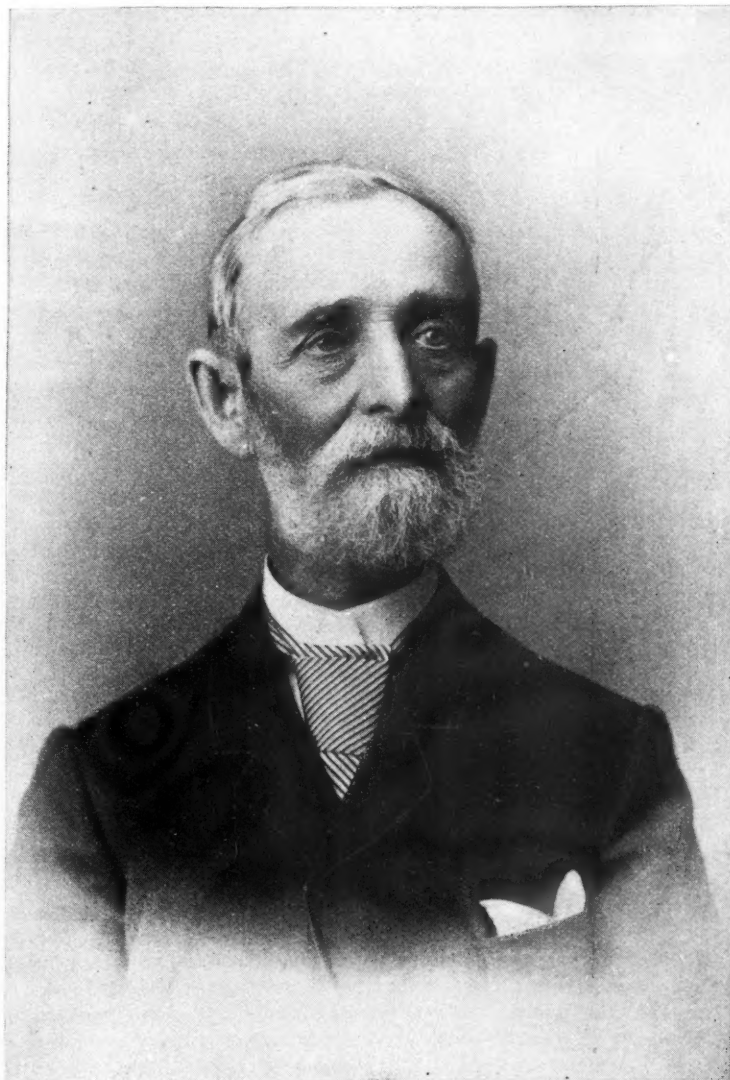
We are pleased to chronicle progress and advancement among our printer friends, and much more so to note that our old friend S. G. Burnham's business has outgrown his old quarters, and he is now located on Third street near Locust.

The delegates from the St. Louis Typothetæ report a very pleasant trip and as being much

gratified with the work accomplished in the convention at Boston, and they are all full of praise for the right royal manner in which they were entertained by the Boston society. The greater number of the delegates went via Montreal and the White Mountains, and they report an exceedingly pleasant trip.

The management of the *Globe-Democrat* evidently do not wish to occupy their new building very soon, but they must intend to remain in it a long time when they do remove, as they are taking great pains to put in a most substantial foundation, and no evidences of haste are to be seen, while there are visible all the signs of thoroughness and stability.

The matter of the official organ of the city for publishing the city transactions is still in a muddled condition and the *Sayings*



LEVI SHEPARD.

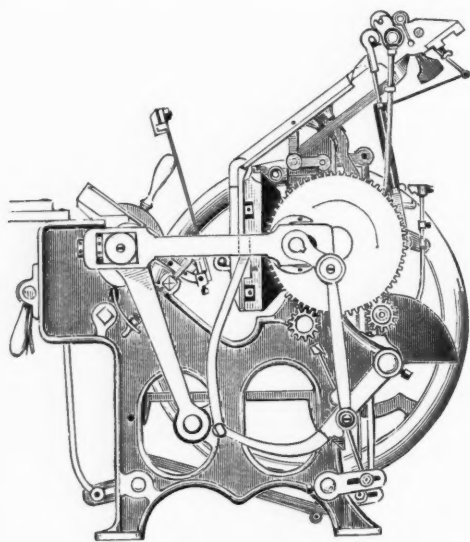
continues to do the work. A variation was afforded during the latter end of September by the attachment of the plant of the *Evening Call* to satisfy a claim of a hundred dollars or so and which was settled at once.

Typographical Union No. 8, at its meeting in August, discussed and voted upon the amendments to the constitution, and all of them were approved except the third, fourth, sixteenth, nineteenth and twenty-fifth.

THE PRINCESS.

CARTY'S PRINTING PRESS.

Although many improvements have been made in the cylinder press during the past several years, thereby greatly enhancing its value, both as to speed and quality of work, the platen or job press has received but little attention at the hands of inventors, although the platen press is acknowledged to be a very desirable machine in every job office, and would be even more so if it possessed some of the points of excellence of the cylinder press.



Carty's new press attains this end, which can be readily understood by a perusal of the accompanying description.

The following are its special features as claimed by the inventor:

1. That owing to its construction the press can be run much faster than any now built, because it sets low, has no jerky movement, and its parts being all balanced, thus requiring but a small percentage of power to run it. The motion of the platen is a new one and very desirable.
2. New tympan clamps, rendering the bulging of the sheet impossible; in fact it stretches the sheet as it is being clamped.
3. New fingers, the very thing on close margins or where the work may be odd shaped. The fingers are operated by a new method and lay against platen of their own weight when being adjusted.
4. New movement of form rollers, by which they have an even pressure against the form, and not weak in the center and heavy at the upper and lower ends as on other presses.
5. Adjustable roller ways, thereby regulating the pressure of the rollers against the form when changing from heavy to light forms, or vice versa.
6. New fountain by which the ink is thoroughly distributed before it reaches the disk, and before the form rollers receive it, the distribution being as thorough as on any cylinder press.
7. Perfect control of the ink fountain by use of small hand lever under feed table within easy reach, by which entire action of fountain can be controlled by press boy without leaving front of press.
8. Full control of form rollers by means of a second lever under feed table, by which the action of the rollers can be stopped, and ink distributed without rolling the form, or an impression

taken without rollers passing over the type. The suspension of the rollers as above makes it possible for any particle of dust or paper being removed from same without stopping press, an impossibility on any other press.

9. New movement of impression throw-off by which the entire action of fountain, form rollers and impression is suspended, thus preventing the form being rolled when an impression is not being taken, although it is possible by other means to roll the form as often as desired without taking an impression. This is a great convenience as the form is not rolled the second time without an impression being taken, thus preventing the accumulation of ink on the plate and the form being overcharged when constant use of throw-off is required. New supply of paper can be obtained by pressfeeder and printed sheets laid out to dry without stopping press.

10. The form rollers and fingers are out of the way when the form is being lifted into the press—a great convenience in handling heavy forms.

11. The ink disk can be taken off and cleaned without removing or interfering with the fountain.

12. The platen has a dwell at point of feeding, being secured by a simple arrangement, by which motion is imparted to the platen after the sheet is in position, without the slightest jar or jerk.

13. The platen has a square movement against the form when impression is being taken.

14. The impression can be regulated by one motion so that it is not always necessary to change the impression screws in the rear of the press.

It should not be supposed that as so many features are found on the press, it is like a "combination tool," in which some parts are weakened to strengthen others. The press is a solidly built, durable machine, with very few working parts, and would prove a good seller upon introduction. All persons of experience in operating printing presses will at once recognize the importance of the improvements alluded to, and an inspection of the mechanism presented in the engraving will satisfy the intelligent practical operators and constructors on the question of mechanical adaptation.

The patent is No. 401,541, and was granted in April, 1889, and is now offered for sale. The inventor and patentee is Mr. Alton B. Carty, 523 New Jersey avenue, Washington, D. C., who will cheerfully give all further information to inquirers. To the right man, a rare chance to make money is offered.

ELECTRICITY IN THE PRINTING OFFICE.

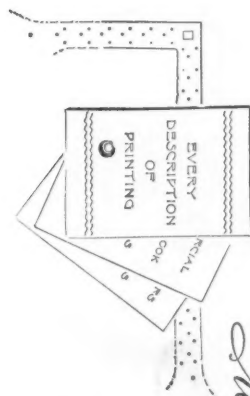
A new use has been found for electricity at the Cook publishing house. In the office of the superintendent ten electric lamps are arranged in separate compartments of a frame or box, somewhat similar in appearance to the annunciators seen in hotel offices. The lamps are concealed from view, apertures in front of the compartments being covered with colored glass, each having its distinguishing color. The lamps are connected by means of electric wires with the automatic counting machines on the ten large printing presses located in an adjoining building. When the presses are in operation, the electric circuit is opened and closed by the working of the counting machines, causing quick flashes of light in the lamps. Thus every sheet of paper printed in the establishment telegraphs its record to the office, where the operation of each machine can be seen and its speed or delays noted.

In this connection it may be interesting to note that the speed of the large perfecting press is so great that it was found necessary to record each two sheets printed instead of single sheets, and even then the flashes of its lamp are almost continuous in appearance, showing that, while the press is not quite so quick as lightning, it is too fast for the eye to follow.

It is believed that this is the first application of electricity to purposes of this kind, and may serve as a valuable hint to managers of large establishments who wish to be enabled to see the operation of their machines while working at their desks.—*Elgin (Ill.) Daily News*.

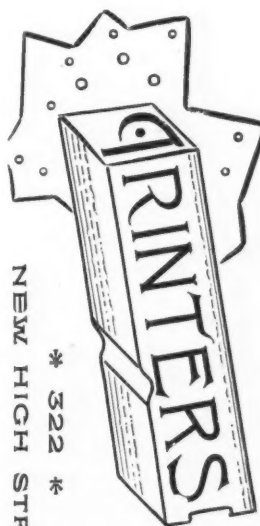
ALL WORK FIRST-CLASS ..
.. AND PRICES RIGHT

Los Angeles, Cal., 189



.. BOUGHT OF ..

W. B. THOMAS & CO.



* 522 *

NEW HIGH STREET

STEREOTYPING

For colors. Fred S. Lang, apprentice. Los Angeles, California.

STATIONER, P RINTER,

Good Work. Fair Prices.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY
GIVEN.

Time Catalogue
Dorf
a Specialty.

ESTABLISHED
1860.

TO CHARLES F. BLOOM,

NEW YORK, 189

BLANK BOOKS.

137=141 WILLIAM STREET.

Key form for colored bill head. Designed and executed by E. H. Long, foreman.

COLLOTYPE PRINTING.*

Ever since the advent of photography much thought and experiment have been bestowed upon the various processes by which the image produced on the sensitive plate could be utilized in producing impressions in the printing press, and at the present time many modes and ways of making printing blocks suitable for working on letterpress machines, and also for transferring the picture taken in the camera to the lithographic stone, are in everyday use.

The demand for finely illustrated books and periodicals has no doubt aided the introduction of many of these photo-mechanical processes, which aim to combine the accuracy of photographic reproduction with the beauty of steel engraving, and an immense development doubtless awaits them in the immediate future. Manifold are the names given to the different means of producing these process pictures, and so we have "Autotype," "Helio type," "Phototype," "Lichtdruck," "Mezzograph," "Collotype," and a host of others, all differing but little in the general principles that underlie their working.

One of the most workable of these processes is the last named, "Collotype," and the results obtained by it are almost equal to, and more suitable for, illustrative purposes, than sun prints from the original negative; while it allows of copies being struck off at the rate of from three to four hundred an hour, on steam presses very similar in appearance and construction to those used for ordinary lithographic work.

The process is essentially German, and although worked by several firms in this country, the machines used are of foreign make, and a detailed account of their construction and working as in use by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Limited, was given in our issue of May 5, 1887.

With the exception of a few scattered papers, there has been no handbook of a thoroughly exhaustive and practical nature on the collotype process, until the issue of Mr. Middleton's translation of Dr. Schnauss' elaborate treatise, which is so full of clear, concise and practical instructions that any intelligent lithographer or printer could scarcely fail to thoroughly grasp the details of the process, and add collotype to his business. Of course steam presses are not a necessity, as the very best work can be produced by hand, and as the preparation of the plates is not a matter of great difficulty, we see no hindrance to the attempt of the work. This is what Dr. Schnauss says:

PREPARATION OF THE COLLOTYPE PLATE.

"The well polished glass plate must be thoroughly cleaned with alcohol and ammonia, and it should be ascertained that the surface is entirely free from scratches. It is then coated with the substratum, consisting of a dilute solution of silicate of soda and albumen. The following formula is in constant use by many practical workmen of experience, and answers every requirement:

Distilled water.....	8 parts
White of egg, whisked.....	7 "
Silicate of soda (of the consistency of sirup).....	3 "

"This mixture must be well beaten to a froth, or put in a bottle with pieces of broken glass, well shaken, and placed aside to settle for half a day. Then filter through paper, which should be replaced as soon as the pores become choked. To facilitate the operation, the filter paper should, before use, be moistened with distilled water. The surface of the plate should be flooded with water and coated as evenly as possible with the above solution, a small glass rod being made use of to assist the flow. Air bubbles must be removed, and by quickly tilting the plate the superfluous solution runs off; this should not be used to coat other plates without being carefully filtered. If the substratum be thin, it is not necessary to wash the plate after drying, but after standing aside two days to harden, with dusting and warming, they may be

*COLLOTYPE AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY, practically elaborated by DR. JULIUS SCHNAUSS, member of the IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF NATURALISTS, etc. Translated with the author's sanction and assistance, by EDWIN C. MIDDLETON. Together with an Appendix on Steam Presses, by the Author. London: Hiffe & Son, 1889.

coated with the chromated solution of gelatine. If small crystal formations appear on the surface the plate should be well washed and again dried before proceeding further. The following formula for substratum is due to M. Thiel, Sr.; it contains less silicate, and the washing before applying the sensitive coating is never necessary:

Distilled water.....	36 parts.
White of egg.....	20 "
Silicate of soda.....	6.2 "

THE SENSITISING SOLUTION.

"This is manifestly the most important matter in the collotype process, for on it depends not only the durability of the printing plate, but also the method of procedure in subsequent operations. It may be here intimated that plates prepared by the very best formula cannot be expected to yield good impressions if the whole of the manipulations are not carried out with the greatest care, and it should be noted:

"I. That neither too much nor too little of the chromated gelatine should be allowed to remain upon the plate. It is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule, and the exact amount must be determined by the experience of the operator. Of equal importance, and naturally connected with this operation, is

"II The even distribution of the solution, the flow of which may be assisted or directed by the aid of a small glass rod and by allowing it to run off more or less at each of the four corners of the plate. Considerable experience has demonstrated that the coating is applied most easily and in the evenest manner by resting the plate, previously warmed to about 45 degrees C., as horizontally as possible on the cork of a heavy bottle, the latter standing in the center of an earthenware dish. A sufficient quantity of the solution, carefully filtered, and heated to 45 or 50 degrees C. is then poured on to the center of the plate and rapidly spread over it with a glass rod, previously well warmed. So soon as the surface of the plate has been entirely covered a further supply of the hot gelatine solution is quickly poured on and partially run off at each corner. A scarcely perceptible inclination should be given to the plate, otherwise the layer will be too thin; it ought to be about the thickness of four or five sheets of Rive paper of eight kilometers per ream. It should be born in mind that the addition of isinglass will necessitate a comparatively thinner layer than when gelatine is used alone."

The author gives alternative methods and minute instructions how to obtain the required grain in the plates, dilates on the quality of the negatives required for portraits, half tone, and other subjects, and dwells upon the importance of the photographer and the printer working, as it were, hand-in-hand with each other in order to produce the best results. The retouching of the negatives and plates and the modes of preserving them are dealt with, as well as the merits of the various brands of plates, films, etc., and methods are given for the reversal of the image, where that is required, and goes on to describe the

PRINTING IN THE PRESS.

"The etching or damping and rolling up of the collotype plate presents difficulties which are greater even than those met with in the preparation of the plate. These remarks also apply with equal force in photo-lithography, and whoever stops at the preparation of the plates or the photo-lithographic transfer and leaves the subsequent operations to be performed by another, should not be considered either as a collotypist or photo-lithographer. The whole success depends upon a succession of apparent trifles; many errors it is impossible, or at any rate difficult to rectify, and great care should be taken that nothing is overlooked, or from some trivial cause the whole may result in failure.

"Firstly, remove all adherent matter from the back of the plate, as the smallest amount of dried gelatine, particle of grit or other hard matter will suffice to cause the fracture of the strongest glass plate on the first application of pressure.

THE ETCHING OR DAMPING SOLUTION

in most common use consists of a stock solution of five parts water, one part liquid ammonia, three parts glycerine and one

tenth part of nitrate of lime. For use add five or six parts of this solution to one hundred parts of water, sufficient of this being used to well cover the plate when placed in a clean dish. Another reliable formula is one liter glycerine, six hundred cc. water, chloride of sodium three grams.

"Plates may be immersed in these solutions for a time extending from ten minutes to five hours, or they may be well flooded with it, wiped off and dried with blotting paper.

"The press having been examined, oiled and put in thorough working order, the next consideration will be

FIXING THE COLLOTYPE PLATE,

which may be performed in several ways. Immersing the plate in the etching fluid precludes the old method of cementing it on with plaster of paris or glue and whiting, but it may be fixed by adhesion to a bed of glass or a well-polished iron plate; or a special and somewhat complicated frame may be procured for securing the thick printing plate by means of adjustable clips secured by screws. Should the printing surface be upon a thin glass, adhesion alone will be found sufficient, a few drops of water causing the printing plate to adhere to the thicker glass plate beneath. This method has the disadvantage that it is most difficult to insure the position of the plate being in keeping with the mask on the frame. Should the mask be placed directly upon the gelatine surface of the plate it will not last many impressions without either tearing or causing damage to the surface through the formation of creases or wrinkles. If the picture has to be trimmed without margin and mounted—either with or without varnish—the masking is altogether unnecessary."

Distributing the ink, rolling up, regulating the scraper, damping the plates and all the minutiae of working the press so as to secure the best results is fully entered into and treated upon, while the sizing, varnishing and burnishing of the finished print form the subject of a very interesting and instructive chapter.

The causes of and remedies for failures, colotype printing in natural colors, and the making of magic prints, all come in for their full share of treatment. A chapter is devoted to photolithography, and there is an appendix on steam presses suitable for colotype and photo-litho work.

A very noticeable and valuable feature of the book is the manner in which the various items are side-headed with bold, clear type, thus rendering any paragraph easy of reference. Both Dr. Schnauss and his translator have done their work excellently, and have presented English printers with the first thoroughly practical work in their language, thereby clearing away the many supposed mysteries of the colotype process, and rendering the art easy of comprehension by all in the profession.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

"THE CRUISE OF THE ANGLER."

This is the name of an interesting, illustrated, neatly printed and handsomely bound volume of 103 pages, written by H. Rosevear Winn, of Detroit, descriptive of a three weeks' cruise off Hickory Island, from the press of Winn & Hammond of that city. In composition and presswork it is simply perfect, a striking feature of its typographical appearance being that there is not a single division in the entire work. It is a production of which its author has every reason to be proud, both from a literary and mechanical standpoint.

BIBLICAL units have the following equivalents: A shekel of gold was \$8. A firkin was 7 pints. A talent of gold was \$13,809. A talent of silver was \$538.30. Ezekiel's reed was nearly 11 feet. A cubit was nearly 22 inches. A bin was 1 gallon and 2 pints. A mite was less than a quarter of a glass. A shekel of silver was about 50 cents. A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile. An ephah, or bath, contained 7 gallons and 5 pints. A day's journey was about 23 1-5 miles. A hand's breadth was equal to 1 inch. A farthing was 7 cents.

PERSONAL.

We have received calls during the month from the following gentlemen: George O. Scott, of George O. Scott & Son, Denver, Colorado; Augustus B. Stovel, the Stovel Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Ai Rollin, San Francisco, California; A. S. Prentiss, Norwalk, Ohio; Peter Kinnear, Albany, New York; R. J. Buchanan, *Free Press*, Winnipeg, Manitoba; F. C. Nunemacher, Louisville, Kentucky; Fred. S. Laurence, general manager D. D. Thorp's printing house, Lansing, Michigan; J. Rycken, president Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. S. Chance, of Chance-Matthews Printing Company, Indianapolis; Frank W. Bailey, *Bulletin*, Chillicothe, Illinois; F. W. Roberts, F. W. Roberts Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Hermon Bronson, president Cleveland-Gordon Press Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Following is the total vote of the subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union on the propositions submitted by the recent session of that body.

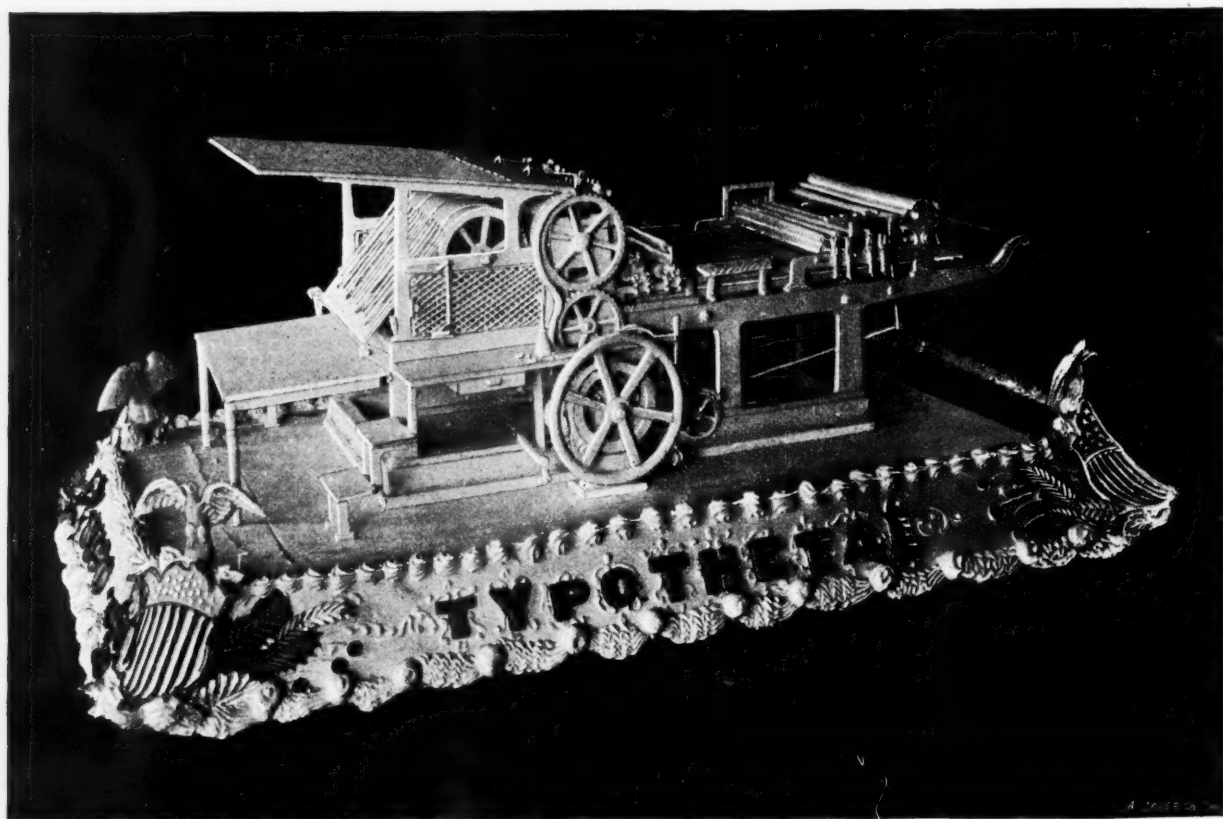
	FOR.	AGAINST.
First proposition.....	6,226	1,018
Second proposition.....	6,209	1,027
Third proposition.....	5,686	1,366
Fourth proposition.....	6,226	787
Fifth proposition.....	6,437	568
Sixth proposition.....	5,742	1,295
Seventh proposition.....	5,809	1,237
Eighth proposition.....	6,750	516
Ninth proposition.....	5,257	1,684
Tenth proposition.....	2,223	5,313
Eleventh proposition.....	5,881	1,319
Twelfth proposition.....	5,860	1,165
Thirteenth proposition.....	5,802	1,319
Fourteenth proposition.....	6,023	896
Fifteenth proposition.....	6,610	561
Sixteenth proposition.....	4,939	2,292
Seventeenth proposition.....	6,320	838
Eighteenth proposition.....	6,138	940
Nineteenth proposition.....	4,873	1,777
Twentieth proposition.....	3,810	3,244
Twenty-first proposition.....	5,853	1,037
Twenty-second proposition.....	6,063	869
Twenty-third proposition.....	6,193	778
Twenty-fourth proposition.....	5,433	2,198
Twenty-fifth proposition.....	3,018	4,595

ENGLISH PAPER MILLS.

It is stated on competent authority that there are now in England, Scotland and Ireland between three hundred and four hundred paper mills. These are located all over the country, in the water-sheds from the hills, in deep, sequestered valleys, beside the flowing rivers, and near the sources of transit or supply of the raw material. About 300,000 workmen are employed, and are dependent on this industry for support. The amount of capital invested is very large, and some of the companies have a capital of \$350,000 to \$450,000. Upon the assumption that there are but three hundred mills, and that they average \$50,000 each in capital, there would be a sum of no less than \$15,000,000 invested in this industry, and these figures are doubtless nearly correct.

STICK TO YOUR RATES.

It is a fact that there are many weekly papers in Delaware and elsewhere that accept advertising contracts at any price. Send them your advertisement and tell them what you will give, and in nine cases out of ten they will accept. They think half rates better than losing the contract. This is a bad way to do. If your advertising space is not worth so much per inch to you, you are working in a way to lose. Make a schedule of rates and stick to them. Don't charge your townsman at an exorbitant rate and give outsiders space for nothing and a year's subscription free. We know of several papers that have been running ads for outsiders very cheap, but as they are the managers, and it pays them to do so, we acquiesce. We have no cheap space for anyone.—*Newark (Del.) Ledger.*



THE "VENDOME" PRESS.

Ornament (in sugar) of the President's table at the Banquet by the Boston Master Printers' Club, to the United Typotheta of America, at Hotel Vendome, September 4, 1890.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE *American Packers' Journal* is the latest venture in trade journalism in this city.

A MEETING of the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers will be held in Chicago, Wednesday, November 19.

A. T. HODGE, of the Chicago Paper Company, returned to the city on September 29, from a six weeks' sojourn among the northern lakes.

THE interesting description of Colorado Springs, in the present issue, is from the pen of a well-known typo, Mr. John M. Dollard, formerly of Chicago.

E. J. RYAN and others have incorporated the Universal Copying Company in Chicago to do a general reproduction and lithograph business, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

ONE of the veterans of New York daily journalism says that James W. Scott, publisher of the Chicago *Herald* and Chicago *Post*, is the most popular western newspaper man who visits Manhattan Island.

THE American School Chart Company has been incorporated in Chicago, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, to do a publishing business. The incorporators are R. W. Wortman, Nellie E. Woods and F. M. Woods.

THE Queen City Printing Ink Company, of Cincinnati, is now represented in this city by Mr. C. W. Battell, a popular gentleman well known to the trade, who will at all times be pleased to promptly supply the wants of the firm's patrons.

THE iron foundations of the *Herald's* new building are nearly all in, and rapid progress is now being made in the erection of the structure. Workmen are also engaged upon the reconstruction of the building which is to be the home of the *Evening Post*.

THE National Printing Ink and Dry Color Company have put in an extensive plant at the corner of Austin avenue and Diller

street, Chicago, where it intends to manufacture all kinds of fine letterpress and lithographic inks. Mr. J. F. Nicholson, formerly of Cincinnati, and a gentleman well and favorably known to the trade, is secretary and treasurer.

THE Calumet Paper Company have rented additional store-room at 263 Franklin street, for their heavier stock of holiday and society goods. The room is 50 by 150 feet, and offers a considerable relief from the overcrowded state in which they were getting.

THE P. Aug. Rosen Company, of Chicago, has recently been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$5,000. The incorporators are: P. Aug. Rosen, Axel E. Pearson and August Anderson. They manufacture printers' and bookbinders' furniture, cabinets, galleys, frames, etc., and are located at 243 and 245 Wells street.

BLOMGREN BROS. & CO., photo-zinc and wood engravers, 175 Monroe street, have issued the third number of their magazine, the *Modern Engraver*, which contains samples of the different kinds of work which they produce. The journal is neatly printed, and shows to good advantage the character of their illustrations. Send to them for a copy of it. Mailed free to any address.

THE German newspaper men of this city have organized, and their association will be known as the German Press Club of Chicago. The following officers have been elected: Theo. Janssen, city editor *Staats Zeitung*, president; Dr. Max. Henius, vice-president; John P. Arnold, recording secretary; Sigmund Kauder, city editor *Abendpost*, corresponding and financial secretary; Fritz Glogaur, publisher *Abendpost*, treasurer; C. Albrecht, E. F. L. Gauss, trustees. The club room is located in Brand's Hall, North Clark and Erie streets.

THE John Thomson Press Company, of New York, have found it necessary to establish a branch office in Chicago, for the sale of the Colt's Armory job printing and embossing presses. These machines seem to be received with such favor by the fraternity that the opening of a branch for the western trade became a necessity. The office and salesrooms are in the new Monon Block, 320 and

326 Dearborn street. They are in charge, as western manager, of Mr. J. O. Spencer, who has been the general traveling agent of the company since its organization. Sample presses will be on hand where printers and others may examine them at any time during business hours.

We acknowledge a pleasant visit from Capt. J. C. Rockwell, proprietor of Forest Glen Park, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, one of the most beautiful, picturesque and attractive summer resorts to be found within the length and breadth of the country. We speak by the card when we state the captain is an entertaining host, a first-class story teller, and devotes his undivided attention to the comfort and enjoyment of his guests.

MR. J. N. FAITHORN, the well-known chairman of the Western and Northwestern Division of the Western Freight Association, has resigned his position to accept the chairmanship of the South-western Railroad and Steamship Association, with headquarters in St. Louis. Mr. Faithorn will leave for his new field of labors November 1, and carries with him the good wishes of every gentleman who has had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

THE following circular, issued by the Chicago Paper Company, 120 and 122 Franklin street, under date of October 7, explains itself:

On last Friday a suit was commenced by a stockholder of the Chicago Paper Manufacturing Company (a concern making straw wrapping paper at Pontiac, Illinois), against the officers of that company, and a receiver prayed for. Charges of fraud were also made against one or more of the officers.

Through a most unfortunate mistake the Chicago newspapers, in their account, used our name and printed Chicago Paper Company instead of Chicago Paper Manufacturing Company. This company has no connection, directly or indirectly, with the Chicago Paper Manufacturing Company, and does not know anyone connected with that concern.

Although the daily papers made correction in subsequent issues, still, as some of our friends may have seen the charges and not the retraction, we take this method of informing them of the unpleasant error which has caused us much annoyance.

THE following communication explains itself, and it will be admitted the compliment contained therein is richly merited:

CHICAGO, October 7, 1890.

Mr. J. W. Ostrander, Manufacturer of Electrotypes and Printing Machinery, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago:

DEAR SIR,—How well the contract which we awarded you for moving all of our printing presses and other heavy machinery into our new building on Adams street, has been carried out, it is only necessary to state that of the seventy-one presses (many of them weighing from eight to nineteen tons each), not one of them was in any way injured, nor a piece of machinery of any kind broken; and although it required an average of twenty-three experienced machinists and helpers, and several large trucks, nearly seven weeks to accomplish the task, not a person was injured, and this, too, with very little, if any, interruption to our business. In fact the work throughout was performed in a most thorough and satisfactory manner, which we are thus pleased to acknowledge.

Very truly yours, RAND, McNALLY & Co.
A. McNALLY.

This firm has recently placed five roll-faced, two-revolution Scott presses in the Chicago Newspaper Union office, and a Scott lithographic press in the Chicago Bank Note Company, 371 Dearborn street.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

GILBERT G. DAVIS, Worcester, Massachusetts. Neat business card and note head in colors.

DOWELL BROS. & Co., Hicksville, Ohio. A very fairly executed design for cigar boxes, in colors.

McINDOE BROS., Boston, Massachusetts. Handsomely embossed letter head in colors. Worthy of the firm producing it.

SALES BOOK COMPANY, Mechanics Falls, Maine. A bunch of samples of everyday commercial printing, the composition and presswork of which are commendable.

C. L. LAREW, Knoxville, Tennessee. A number of statements, letter and bill heads, some of which are very attractive, while the presswork on all of them is commendable.

BRUNT & Co., San Francisco, California. A sixteen-page ball programme for the Native Sons of the Golden West. The entire presswork on an edition of ten thousand was executed on platen presses in six days. It is handsomely gotten up and fairly printed.

1-6

The scene on the front page, in colors, and handsomely embossed, represents the water-front of San Francisco. The bear, bear flag and star are emblems of the order.

S & D. A. HUEBSCH, New York. Firm card and four-page business circular, neatly designed, but perfection demands that when rule and corner pieces are used, exactitude should be observed.

THE STANTON PRINTING COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Michigan. A uniquely designed firm card in gloss red, black and purple, and gold bronze, something in the style adopted by Alfred M. Slocum & Co., Philadelphia.

McGILL & WALLACE, Washington, D. C. A sixteen-page circular, showing the most recent faces of type in plain and artistic printing used in their establishment. All the specimens shown are gotten up in the highest style of the art.

MARTIN H. NOVOTNY, Argyle, Minnesota. A large selection of commercial printing, which shows that really good work can be turned out in a small office when a judicious and serviceable selection has been made of the material in use.

LOUIS C. HESSE, St. Louis, Missouri. Business card, in colors and gold. It is well designed, well executed and well proportioned. The coloring perhaps is a little too loud, but taken as a whole, it is a very creditable specimen of printing.

E. JOHNSON, Kansas City, Missouri. A few samples of plain, everyday printing worked on a Chandler & Price Gordon. Though the office is small the specimens sent show that the proprietor knows how to use its resources to the best advantage.

EARHART & RICHARDSON, Cincinnati, Ohio. Some advanced sheets of their book on colored printing, every specimen of which is a gem, and a foretaste of what may be expected when it is completed. We would kindly remind Mr. Earhart, however, that 1891 will soon put in an appearance.

PACIFIC PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Oakland, California. Twenty-page circular, showing samples of work turned out by this establishment, accompanied with eighty-three styles of type, all adapted to small jobwork, which seems to be their specialty. It is a very creditable production.

REFLECTOR PRINTING COMPANY, Norwalk, Ohio. Several specimens of color printing, some containing five colors, which were printed simultaneously on a pony Campbell press, by means of Freer & Co's color attachment. Some of them are very creditable and attractive samples of workmanship.

FREMONT CLIPPER OFFICE, Lander, Wyoming. A few samples executed in a little town in the mountains, 130 miles from the railroad, and where it takes freight fifteen days to arrive from the nearest railroad terminus. On the whole we have no hesitation in saying these are superior to the work done in the average country office.

GEORGE LEWIS & SON, Selkirk, Scotland. A collection of business cards, in colors, which it is a positive delight to examine. We have never received a collection which, for the quality of stock, ink used, taste displayed in composition, presswork or general effect, has excelled the one before us. This is saying a good deal, but every word of praise in connection therewith is deservedly earned.

OIL CITY JOB OFFICE, Pennsylvania. Two exquisite specimens of composition and presswork which are a delight to the lover of fine printing. One a rhyme, making sixteen pages and cover, 10½ by 9, set in long primer light faced gothic, printed on coated paper, with diagonal placed corner ornaments and ribbons, printed on alternate pages in blue, lake and gold, the effect of which is very pleasing. The introductory pages are gems. Also a "Greeting" of twelve pages, similarly printed, containing the list of officers, past, present and charter members of Cornplanter Lodge, No. 757, I. O. O. F., of Oil City.

Also, from Tracey, Gibbs & Co., Madison, Wisconsin; the Bell Printing & Manufacturing Company, Roanoke, Virginia; Mock Bros., Alma, Nebraska; Sun job office, Brandon, Manitoba;

Swinburne Printing Company, Minneapolis, all first-class, as usual; Cartan's Steam Press, Union City, Tennessee; job department, Menominee (Mich.) *Range*, firm card, in colors, well proportioned and attractive; Sheridan Lake (Colo.) *Chronicle*, satin badge, very neatly printed; Purcell Bros., Broken Bow, Nebraska; job department, Pueblo (Colo.) *Daily Chieftain*, poster in three colors, striking and attractive; Wilson county *Citizen* print, Fredonia, Kansas, colored poster; business card, Pacific Press Publishing Company, Oakland, California; artistic blotting pads from Alfred M. Slocum & Co., Philadelphia; Payne, Vose & Co., St. Paul, Minnesota; W. H. Wright, Buffalo, New York.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Childs-Drexel fund now amounts to \$27,453.40.

ON August 30, the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union had a balance on hand of \$21,972.88.

ORGANIZER FREEMAN, of the Third District, has appointed George W. Morgan, of Atlanta, Georgia, deputy organizer for the State of Georgia.

THE contract for furnishing stationery to the State of Virginia was let to the Richmond Paper Company, the Virginia Paper Company, J. W. Randolph and Everett Waddey.

ON September 20 a charter was issued to Memphis (Tenn.) Stereotypers Union, No. 14. The charter members are: J. B. Reed, Thomas Traeger, Al Howe, Robert Stewart, William Coroty, Ed Darrett, Lee Ruble.

ON the 17th of October, Mr. John A. Parshall celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of his entrance into the Delaware (N. Y.) *Gazette* office. And he is still a hale, hearty old gentleman, who works at the case six days in the week.

THE Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary on September 11, by moving into its new pressed brick building, at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets. The *Appeal* has now one of the finest offices in the South.

THE Horace Greeley statue at the entrance to the New York *Tribune* office was unveiled on the morning of September 20. The exercises opened with prayer by Bishop Potter, while Chauncey M. Depew, the orator of the day, was introduced by Col. John Hay. The unveiling was by Miss Greeley, the daughter of the great journalist.

THE October issue of the *Typographical Journal* says: "Of the twenty-five propositions submitted for popular vote, all but the tenth and twenty-fifth were adopted—the former contemplating an increase in the salary of the president and the latter the establishment of a mileage relief system. A very light vote of the members is recorded, and nearly one-half of the subordinate unions fail to make returns."

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Doylestown (Pa.) *Democrat* has added a daily issue.

THE *Press* is a new seven-column folio at Niagara Falls, New York.

F. D. HENRY has started a daily paper, the *World*, at Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

THE Kingston (Pa.) *Times* has been made a chartered company, with \$15,000 capital.

THE Norristown (Pa.) *Register* has abandoned its daily edition and enlarged its weekly to its old size.

THE *Evening Post*, a bright six-column quarto, has recently made its appearance at Los Angeles, California.

PARTIES from Freeport have purchased the Galena (Ill.) *Press*. The name of the paper will be changed to the Galena *Democrat*.

THE Hunterdon county (N. J.) *Democrat* began its fifty-third volume on August 12. R. J. Killgore is the editor and proprietor.

A NEW German monthly, the *Intelligenz-Blatt*, has been started in Milwaukee, by Messrs. Schoenherr & Son. It will be devoted

to literature, wit and humor, for the home and fireside, and the aim of the publishers is to make it a welcome visitor in every household.

THE first issue of the Beatrice (Neb.) *Beacon* made its appearance September 27. It is a very neatly gotten up and readable journal.

A NEW paper in the interests of the Farmers' Alliance is soon to be published at Opelika, Alabama. P. Lawrence is to be editor in chief.

THE *Southern Progress* is the name of a new seven-column, eight-page monthly published at Garden City, Franklin county, Mississippi.

THE *National Democrat* is a new paper published at Little Rock, Arkansas. It is owned and edited by colored men of more than ordinary ability.

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts, has a new evening daily which has \$35,000 capital. It is edited by a Mr. McCall, late of the New York *Star*.

THE laws of New Jersey are being published in the newspapers of that state, and happy are the publishers of those papers which receive them.

THE Chambersburg (Pa.) *Valley Spirit*, daily and weekly, has been sold by John G. & D. A. Orr to William Kennedy, of the Pottsville (Pa.) *Standard*.

THE Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Herald and Leader* is a new seven-column folio, devoted to the interests of the colored race, with Rev. James Jones as editor in chief and business manager.

THE *Times* is a new paper at Florence, Alabama. It is neat and newsy, with a wholesome tone about it. The editors and proprietors are M. W. Camper and Prof. C. W. Ashcroft.

MR. A. LIEBERNECHT, of the Geneseo (Ill.) *Republic*, has been appointed consul at Tampico by the president. The appointment could not have been bestowed upon a more worthy or acceptable person.

PENNSYLVANIA papers that have suspended recently are the Edinburg *Herald*, Milroy *Herald*, New Cumberland *Local News*, Riegelsville *Home Friend*, Shenandoah *Dispatch* and Uniontown *Advertiser*.

THE Age-Herald Company, of Birmingham, Alabama, have moved into their elegant new three-story building on Second avenue, and now print their paper, the *Age-Herald*, on a \$15,000 perfecting press.

MRS. MILLER, the wife of the governor of North Dakota, was a compositor in the little newspaper office at Dryden, New York, when her husband courted and married her. She is still fond of the art preservative.

DANIEL F. KELLOGG, a native of Chittenango, New York, and only five-and-twenty years of age, is the new city editor of Gotham's best written daily newspaper—that *Sun* which shines for all, at 2 cents a copy.

A NEW weekly is soon to be published in San Francisco by Klein, "the American," after the style of New York *Life*. This publication is to be called the *Cynic*, and the plates for the illustrations are to be executed by the eastern firms who now supply this class of work to the higher class of illustrated journals. There will be sixteen pages in the initial number. Politics will be represented to some extent.

ALL practical printers like a neatly printed newspaper, howbeit all such printers do not send forth such a paper. A prettier weekly newspaper than the Columbia *Herald* cannot be found west of the Mississippi—and few, if any, east of it. It is a model of tasty typography, good presswork and admirable arrangement. The editorial standard is on a line with the mechanical. If it is well printed it is equally as well edited. Columbia is the home of art, science, literature and learning in Missouri. It is worthy of such a paper, and the paper is worthy of such a town.—*Rev. Ben Deering in the St. Louis Times*. To every word of which THE INLAND PRINTER says, amen!

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Ohio Paper Box Company (not incorporated), Cleveland, Ohio, has sold out.

A wood pulp and paper mill plant, to cost \$100,000, is to be set up at Ashland, Wisconsin.

THE Borden Stationery Company, of Fairfield, Massachusetts, has completed its new building.

THE new Irwin paper factory at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, was successfully started early in September.

THE Irwin Lyon Paper Company, of Quincy, Illinois, has changed the name to Irwin Paper Company.

AT Conant Rapids, Wisconsin, a paper mill of twenty tons daily capacity is to be erected by George A. Whiting and others.

THE Sawyer Paper Company, of St. Louis, has leased for ten years the new four-story building at Third and Locust streets from Charles Hoyle.

THE Anderson Paper Company has been incorporated at Indianapolis, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Robert Cummings, John C. Blake and Albert Reynolds are the directors.

WHITING BROS., of Neenah, Wisconsin, and others, will build a monster paper mill at Stevens Point, where they already own water power, and hope to have it in operation by March 1.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota, is to have a new industry. The Northwestern Envelope Company intends establishing a factory in that city that will have a capacity of 1,500,000 envelopes a day.

ARRANGEMENTS are said to have been completed at Fort Worth, Texas, for the erection of a large paper mill, which will probably begin with the manufacture of straw paper, a home market being assured for its entire product.

THE Minnesota state contract for stationery has been awarded to the St. Paul Stationery Company. The contract for book paper has been made with Wright, Barrett & Stillwell. The paper contract will amount to about \$8,000 and one for stationery \$2,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

THE newspaper men of Creston, Iowa, are taking steps to organize a press club.

A PRELIMINARY organization of the newspaper men of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, Pennsylvania, was effected on the 9th inst. Mr. Sanders, of the Wilkesbarre *Telephone*, was elected temporary chairman, and Mr. Chamberlain, of the Wilkesbarre *Leader*, temporary secretary.

THE Inland Daily Press Association, composed of the publishers of forty daily newspapers in the smaller cities of Illinois, and including papers in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Indiana, met at the Sherman House Tuesday afternoon, October 14. Matters relating to press correspondence, special telegrams, advertising agencies, etc., were considered.

At the recent meeting of the Missouri Press Association, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. W. Goodwin, Sedalia; first vice-president, Rev. W. H. Williams, St. Louis; second vice-president, T. D. Fisher, Farmington; third vice-president, Sam Keller, Lebanon; recording secretary, J. W. Jacks, Montgomery; corresponding secretary, Walter Williams, Columbia; treasurer, W. L. Thomas, St. Louis.

THE following officers were chosen by the Northern Indiana Editorial Association in its session at Maxinkuckee, September 8: President, E. A. Jernegan, Mishawaka *Enterprise*; first vice-president, W. A. Beane, Goshen *Democrat*; second vice-president, J. W. Baker, Columbia City *Commercial*; secretary, E. G. Thompson, Ligonier *Leader*; corresponding secretary, Louis McDonald, Plymouth *Democrat*; treasurer, C. O. Musselman, Knox *Ledger*. Executive Committee—Q. A. Hossler, *Daily Times*, Warsaw; J. B. Stoll, *Times*, South Bend; W. K. Sheffer, *News*, Kendallville; Harry Francis, *Appeal*, Michigan City. The next session occurs at South Bend in June, 1891.

TRADE NEWS.

THE Acme Printing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has dissolved. FLESS & RIDGE, printers, New York City, have dissolved partnership.

DAVID STEELE, printer, Portland, Oregon, has been succeeded by Sherman Martin.

FISHER & JACKSON, publishers, Santa Monica, California, have dissolved partnership.

THE Kearney Enterprise Company, publisher, Kearney, Nebraska, has sold out.

ROGERS & WEIRSEMA, publishers of the *Recorder*, Albion, Michigan, have sold out.

G. E. DESHARAT & SON, printers, Montreal, Province of Quebec, have dissolved partnership.

MARTIN SHERMAN, printer, Portland, Oregon, has been succeeded by the Himes Printing Company.

WILLIAM BROOKS, bookbinder, and Brooks & Wallace, steam printers, Waco, Texas, have consolidated.

THE Marsh Printing Company has been organized to establish a printing house at Bedford City, Virginia.

THE certificate of incorporation of the Smith Publishing Company, New York, has been filed. Capital, \$15,000.

HANNAH BARDSLEY & SONS, printers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have been succeeded by Hannah Bardsley.

GOLDTREE & CO., of the Pacific Ink Factory, San Francisco, California, have dissolved partnership and sold out.

THE Pastoriza Printing and Lithographing Company have been incorporated at Houston, Texas, with a capital of \$50,000.

THE Baltimore Globe Company, newspaper publisher, Baltimore, Maryland, has been incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

If you wish to purchase a well equipped and well established printing office in a thriving city in Central Ohio, see advertisement in want column. Address "Art Gothic."

HEBER WELLS has succeeded Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., of 8 Spruce street, New York, dealers in printers' materials, type, presses, etc. Business will be continued at the old stand as heretofore.

D. C. SHEARS, J. S. Peebles, Julius Balke, Jr., and others, of Covington, Kentucky, have incorporated the National Publishing Company, for the purpose of printing, publishing, etc. The capital stock is \$250,000.

THE Everett Waddey Company, of Richmond, Virginia, has been incorporated with Everett Waddey as president and D. M. Hall, secretary, for the purpose of publishing, printing, etc. The capital stock is \$30,000.

IT is said that Philadelphia parties will erect wood fiber mills at Lenoir City, Tennessee, to cost \$500,000 and employ six hundred hands. The work is to commence at once, as all details have been arranged, even to freight rates.

F. C. NUNEMACHER, of Louisville, reports business first-class. Since November, 1889, he has added eight railroad companies to his list of patrons, and forwarded them a full supply of tickets, coupons, etc., without being supplied with a line of copy.

THE New Bedford (Mass.) *Journal* was issued October 11. Evening paper; independent stock company of \$35,000, of the principal business men. The job printing office of C. W. Knight, one of the largest concerns, is merged into the company. The manager of the printing and business departments is C. W. Knight; manager of newspaper department, Warren P. Tobey. The outfit was purchased of the Boston Typefoundry throughout.

THE Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, Middletown, New York, report that the new labor-saving steel furniture which they have just brought out for blank work has met with great success, several tons being sold before it was six weeks in the market. For the purpose it was designed it is claimed that it goes further.

is quicker used and is less expensive than metal furniture or any other material that can be used. It is described in our advertising columns.

M. J. HUGHES, inventor and manufacturer of the Hughes stereotype outfit, 18 Spruce street, New York, has recently added another valuable improvement to his outfit in the combination of the metal furnace and the casting box by the use of hot water. This dispenses entirely with the expensive use of gas, gasoline, coal oil, steam, etc., for the drying of molds or matrices. The plan is one that everyone about to purchase a stereotype outfit should investigate.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SIR WILLIAM HARDMAN, editor of the *London Post*, died September 13.

THE manufacture of paper from native rock-moss is a new industry in Sweden.

A MARKED decrease in the circulation of *Allgemeine Zeitung* is clearly traceable to its virulent anti-Bismarckian editorial policy.

SAFELY returned to his local heath, Mr. Otto Meyer, of the *Utica (N. Y.) Press*, blithely chirruped of the good time he had in Europe during July and August.

IT is said in literary circles that Monsieur Paul Blouet, better known as "Max O'Reil," has received over \$3,000 as royalties on the American sales of his books.

THERE has just been issued, at New York, a large paper-cover illustrated edition of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," which is Walter Besant's most notable story.

CHARLES FISKE, for several years on the reportorial staff of the *Home News*, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, has left that paper to enter upon his studies for the Episcopalian ministry.

AN event of interest in New York as well as in London is the suspension of the daily London edition of the *New York Herald* after an existence of two years. The Sunday issue is continued.

IT is claimed by the editorial and business managers of the *Morgen-Journal*, New York's latest German daily, that it has "taken the town." If the town has also taken it, success is a live certainty.

ALEXANDRE CHATRIAN, the well-known French novelist, who wrote in collaboration with Emil Erckmann, as "Erckmann-Chatrian," died September 4, aged sixty-four years. The literary partnership began in 1850.

ON Thursday, September 11, John E. Morey, Sr., formerly one of the owners of the *Union and Advertiser*, died in Rochester, New York, of cancer of the liver. He was seventy years old and a prominent Freemason.

MEXICO's literary fecundity is really marvelous. A recently published bibliography records no less than 12,000 volumes by 3,000 native Mexican authors. The first book printed on this continent was published in Mexico.

TODAY the human family aggregates nearly one billion five hundred millions. Less than half of them will visit Chicago in 1893, and perhaps not half of these will call at THE INLAND PRINTER office; but they ought to.

SEVEN thousand persons have been employed in getting out Mr. Stanley's new book and more than six hundred tons of paper have already been used in England. The English edition alone required two hundred and forty tons of paper.

BRONSON HOWARD, the distinguished writer of society comedies, will reside this autumn and winter in the south of France. He denies that he has taken any interest, as has been reported, in the management of the Criterion Theater, London.

THOSE vituperative German newspapers which, of late, so shamefully reviled the elder Bismarck have ceased their invectives against him since he threatened to publish a list of the writers who were formerly in his pay, with full particulars respecting the money he gave them. Prince Bismarck has recently described

the journalists of Germany as "cowards without principle or dignity."

THE fact that Harper & Brothers are erecting a building in London for the publication of the English edition of their magazine is accepted as emphatic proof of the growing of an international popularity more or less shared by the better class of American pictorial serials.

WRITING from London to the *Chicago News*, eccentric and versatile Eugene Field says that Andrew Lang's duties as a newspaper man do not in the least clash with the preparation of his better known literary work. Much of his time is spent in Edinburgh. When at desk in the English metropolis, however, he will sit down in all the noise and confusion of the editorial room and reel off a delightful essay, full of learning, of wit, of allusion and of quotation; this, too, without referring to any book from which it may be desirable to take extracts, or to which it may be desirable to turn. In fact, Lang is looked upon by his journalistic associates as a cyclopedia of learning, a fountain of wit and a master of all that is charming in style.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, not over-brilliant; composition on evening papers, 16 cents; bookwork, 18 cents; job printers, per week, \$8 to \$12. The *Morning Dispatch*, after several years of ups and downs, including two or three suspensions, is completely dead and will not be resurrected at present. The afternoon papers are jubilant over that fact.

Austin, Tex.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, \$20; job printers, per week, \$20. Work is better than for some time past, with better prospects ahead.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Mr. Henry Lutzke, an old and respected member of No. 81, died at his home in this city on the 9th inst., of consumption. His funeral took place under the direction of No. 81.

Birmingham, Ala.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.50. Scale raised at last meeting from \$15 to \$16.50. No trouble. Organizer Freeman has returned from Americus, Ga., where he organized a union.

Burlington, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14 and \$15. Business is good at present, with a very few subs in the city.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. The P. P. F.'s on the *World* recently demanded the discharge of the straight-out non-union foreman, W. L. Daggett, who turned the tables on them and filled the office with country printers.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Work has not been very good here this summer in book and job offices, but subbing on newspapers has been fair.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not too encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week, nine hours; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$20. The state work will start between October 15 and November 1, and continue until January 1, 1891. After that, work will resume its normal condition.

Dallas, Texas.—State of trade, poor; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 42 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Business not as good as in the past few months. Job offices running light.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, ordinary; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Town not good for tourists at present.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$13.50. William Falkenburg is down with the rheumatism, and is being cared for at the hospital by No. 78.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Work in job line has picked up, and will likely continue good through the winter.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14. The influx of subs during the month has been quite large, and we are now supplied. Our job offices are well supplied with work, and some of them turning out some fine specimens.

Houston, Tex.—State of trade, morning papers, good; job offices, indifferent; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20 to \$25. In the line of commercial printing, there seems to be considerable doing, but the book departments seem to be running light.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, \$13 or 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$13.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, good; prospects for fine run in job offices; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$20. The next issue of the *Weekly Standard* is to be a sixteen-page. Understand an eight-page monthly is to be issued in a few weeks.

Jamestown, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 and 28 cents; evening papers, 22 cents; job printers and week hands, per week, \$12. Jamestown Typographical Union, No. 205, is in a prosperous condition and the membership list is steadily increasing. Most printers here are members of the union. Work is fair, but generally enough printers to supply the demand. Tourists usually find a few days' work, but prices paid are low and it is a good town to steer clear of.

Keokuk, Ia.—State of trade, good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. W. F. Douglas has purchased the *Keokuk Chief*, a weekly newspaper. He formerly worked on the *Chicago Tribune*. A Central Labor Union was organized Friday.

Little Rock, Ark.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, per week, \$16 to \$20; job printers, per week, \$16. Union, 37 cents; non-union, 35 cents.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, \$9; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$10. London union has been busy revising by-laws and scale of prices. An advance of two cents has been secured on morning papers, while the evening scale remains as formerly. An increase for book and job work has not yet been secured. The employers of one office have promised to raise the price \$1 per week after January 1, 1891. The other proprietors have not given an answer.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$20. The lockout on the *Times* and *Herald* still continues. The union receives no cards at present. We expect to win, but will have a hard fight.

Louisville, Ky.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening papers, 39½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Business has not improved since last report. A few subs have been added to the already large number.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$18. A decided improvement over last month is noticeable in job offices. Newswork is no good, subs not being in great demand.

Minneapolis, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Enough printers here to supply the demand.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Travelers had better avoid Mobile for the present.

Montclair, N. J.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$20. County and state fairs have made business lively. The removal of the Samuel Crump Label Works will throw a good many first-class men out of employment.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, improving; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Business in this city has improved considerably since report of last month, but there is a great plenty here to do it. If the employers who belong to the typothetæ would cease cutting prices it would be a good thing for themselves and their employes. It is a ruinous business, as is often clearly shown in *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$21. Trade has been good for the past several weeks on account of State Fair being held here. Subs doing fairly well.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging, composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$20. A new evening paper has been started here called the *Democrat*.

San Antonio, Tex.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Work has been very good for the past three weeks on account of the International Exposition, which is held from September 30 to October 11, after which "the first landing of Germans in the United States" will be celebrated in grand style on October 12.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, never duller; prospects, worse; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork,

40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. The job business never was in a worse state than at present, and all hope for anything better from month to month is not realized. Would advise eastern prints to give southern California a wide berth this winter.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Business in St. Louis is good at the present. Very few men out of work.

St. Paul, Minn.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 to 43 cents; wages of job printers per week, \$16 to \$20. The Executive Committee is engaged in making a new scale for Thorne machines, which will be placed at 9 cents for brevier.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week; job printers, per week, \$15. Work on the new state contracts begins this week, and there are plenty of men in the city to fill the positions.

Springfield, Mo.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14. Short of printers. Two morning and two evening papers.

Springfield, O.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$13.50. Work in the jobbing line continues good, though newspaper work is a little dull. There is every indication of a brisk season the coming winter.

Syracuse, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Toledo, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Everything is booming at the present time, and there is a good demand for subs. It is said that some of the Rogers machines will be here this month.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 28½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. More printers in town than for a year, and all of them working as much as they want.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, \$12.50. The *Herald* (non-union) will be sold under the auctioneer's hammer, October 22, to the highest bidder. Liabilities nearly \$200,000. Prospects look bright for unionizing the office.

Vancouver, B. C.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Papers pretty solid. Vancouver sent two delegates to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. The *Telegram* is in its new office, which is one of the best equipped on the Sound.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, not very brisk; prospects, generally good in winter; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Business has not started in with the "rush" as should be expected for this season of the year. Everyone is putting in those ten long, weary hours, though quite a number of travelers are in town.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

UNTIL permanent headquarters are secured all inquiries relating to the Kendall Folder, advertised in the present issue, so far as relates to the western trade, should be addressed care of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, Chicago.

A MODEL RAILWAY.

The Burlington route, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, operates 7,000 miles of road, with termini in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. For speed, safety, comfort, equipment, track and efficient service it has no equal. The Burlington gains new patrons but loses none.

THE BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS, of Buffalo, New York, have recently issued their new specimen book of inks, and will gladly furnish copies of it to printers. The work shows many of the colors produced by the house—those most commonly used by the trade—and is beautifully printed. The success attained by this company in the manufacture of inks has been phenomenal, the demand for their productions being constant, and growing each year. Although but six years old the Buffalo Printing Ink Works has a reputation for placing the best goods upon the market that many older ink firms could well be proud of.

THE new price list just issued by the Brown Folding Machine Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania, is a 32-page pamphlet, printed in good style by Ashby & Vincent, of their city. The book contains cuts and descriptions of the various machines manufactured to be folded by the company, and diagrams of imposition for forms intended by machine. Every office intending to put in a folding machine should send for this price list.

HOLIDAY CUTS.

The Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York, have a very large selection of new holiday stock cuts for sale, and invite the attention of printers to them. The line includes some of the most novel and seasonable designs, made especially for their trade, and parties looking for engravings of this kind cannot do better than write to this firm. The methods employed by the Moss Company include Moss' new process, mosstype process and zinc etching, all superior substitutes for wood engraving. The company also does electrotyping and printing, and their facilities are such that all work intrusted to their care will receive the most careful and prompt attention. Send stamp for their new general circular "D. D."

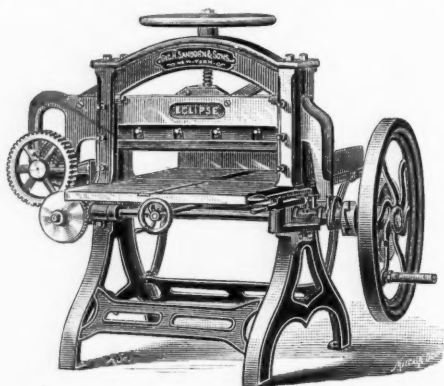
THE HUBER PRESS.

In this issue we publish four pages of the advertisement of the Huber printing presses. The success of this machine in the West, in view of the very close competition, has been wonderful, and nothing but words of praise are heard of its merits. Strong, well-built, and of truly mechanical construction, its builders have cause to be proud of its record. Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton, the agents of this machine, are gentlemen who stand high in the trade, and are known everywhere as generous, liberal dealers. The western manager of this firm, Mr. H. W. Thornton, is universally popular—a gentleman whose tireless energy is equaled only by his suavity and cordiality.

Printers who contemplate purchasing new presses would do well to investigate this machine, by inquiry at 301 Dearborn street, the western office.

SANBORN'S NEWEST CUTTER, "ECLIPSE."

This machine, a correct illustration of which is herewith given, is guaranteed to excel, in all the points requisite in a good machine, all other low-price hand and power cutters in the market. The construction is simple, the power and strength warranted, the fitting and finish first-class. Only small exertion is necessary to



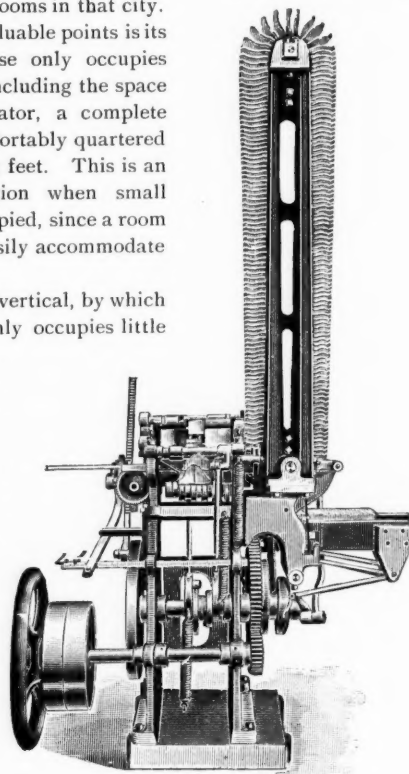
operate by hand, and the fly-wheel is made extra large as an additional advantage. The pulley for power is always ready for the belt when needed. The knife cuts from left to right, has a sliding, draw movement, which is uniform and rapid and can be stopped at any point in the cut. There are gibs in the frames for the adjustment of the knife-bar. Either the usual style of clamp and gauge or the intersecting clamp and gauge is furnished as may be preferred. The back-gauge is split, thus admitting of two sizes being cut at one operation. In the front table is a brass measuring rule divided into eighths of inches. Only special boxing charged for. Further information can be obtained by addressing George H. Sanborn & Son, 69 Beekman street, New York.

GRANT'S IMPROVED ENVELOPE MACHINE.

The ingenious and effective envelope machine of Mr. S. A. Grant, of Hartford, Connecticut, an illustration of which is herewith presented, is now perfected in all its details, and is in full operation at his workrooms in that city.

One of its specially valuable points is its compactness. Its base only occupies 19 by 24 inches, and including the space required for the operator, a complete machine may be comfortably quartered in a floor space 4 by 5 feet. This is an important consideration when small quarters must be occupied, since a room 12 by 20 feet would easily accommodate ten machines.

The drying rack is vertical, by which arrangement it not only occupies little more than a square foot of floor space, but has an additional advantage in that it conducts the envelope at once into the warmest and driest air of the apartment, and if necessary, the drying process can be aided, with no inconvenience, by the introduction of a lamp in the center of the rack. Its great merit, however, lies in its simplicity. All the motions are positive, and the blanks can be fed at the rate of two thousand per hour by an intelligent child, without danger of delay or damage. As the blank passes through the single set of rollers which engage it, it is creased, printed if desired, by a very ingenious printing arrangement, and gummed. While another envelope is passing the rollers this one is moved out upon a small bench at the back, where it is folded and at the same moment pushed into the drying rack.



The gumming arrangement is another peculiar feature. Not only is the gum very smoothly and perfectly applied—which means economically—but the gum fountain is divided, so that a cheap, smooth paste may be used for the lower flap, giving even better work at less cost, while the open flap is treated with a high grade gum arabic solution. In this respect, also, Mr. Grant's machine marks a new departure.

The gumming arrangement is another peculiar feature. Not only is the gum very smoothly and perfectly applied—which means economically—but the gum fountain is divided, so that a cheap, smooth paste may be used for the lower flap, giving even better work at less cost, while the open flap is treated with a high grade gum arabic solution. In this respect, also, Mr. Grant's machine marks a new departure.

The objects aimed at have been simplicity, compactness, direct and positive action, with moderate cost; all these have been attained, and the quality of work which the machine is now producing sufficiently attests the thoroughness with which the idea has been developed. A company has been organized in Springfield, Massachusetts, for the sale of this machine, at 23 Hampden street. It is known as the United States Envelope Machine Company, with Hinsdale Smith as president, S. A. Grant, vice-president, and Enos Smith, treasurer. The factory is at the shops of the National Machine Company, Sheldon street, Hartford, Connecticut.

MANY COLORS AT ONE IMPRESSION.

In our "Specimens Received" we notice a circular sent out by the firm of W. E. Freer & Co., Norwalk, Ohio, to advertise their color attachment for cylinder presses. We have not seen the attachment, but if it will do what its manufacturers claim for it, and what the circular shows, it is certainly an important invention. On page 85 is an advertisement of this new color attachment. Write to this firm if you are interested.

N. S. L. S.

A queer combination of letters! For what do they stand?

Well, we'll tell you. They were suggested by some encouraging words spoken to a member of the Buffalo Printing Ink Works, which, since the sad death of Mr. Hurlbutt two months ago, have by hard work and persistent endeavor retained among their patrons and friends the good share of trade heretofore given them, and with the increasing fall business are keeping fully abreast of the times. Their new sample book contains many desirable colors and is sent any printer for the asking. But what has all this to do with the letters above. Have patience, friend. Their "well-wisher" said, after giving some sound advice (and better still, a fair order), "Remember, my boy, *Nothing Succeeds Like Success.*"

NEW GASOLINE ENGINE.

In this issue our readers will notice that the Van Duzen Gas and Gasoline Engine Company have made a change in their card. This enterprising company has been in the past year experimenting upon gasoline engines, and now they have a little wonder that does the work of a giant. A 6 by 7 inch engine, weighing only 800 pounds, and taking up about as much room on the floor as a flour barrel, runs 100 feet of shafting and machinery necessary to keep twenty machinists at work. A regular little hustler. This engine consumes six gallons of gasoline daily, at an expense of 60 cents. Write for information and prices that will surprise you, to the Van Duzen Gas and Gasoline Engine Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, who are the patentees.

A CORRECTION.

In our August number we published an article relating to the gumming and varnishing business of Messrs. Story & Fox, of Buffalo, New York, in which we stated that "designs from them have always been noted for originality and beauty." This statement, it is believed, would convey a wrong impression to the printing and lithographing trade that they are what is usually called designers. We wish to state that this is not so; they are *finishers*, and their designs are specially for die cutting. Any work in the way of varnishing, gumming, eyeletting, punching, tin stripping, etc., is executed by Story & Fox in the best manner. We cheerfully make the above correction, and trust this will explain the particular branch of the business the firm does.

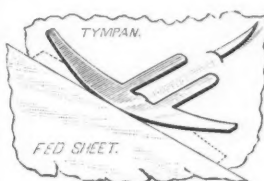
WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

Webster's International Dictionary, published by G. & C. Merriam & Co., Springfield, Massachusetts, a magnificent work of 2118 pages, recently placed upon the market, is the legitimate successor of the famous Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, which has been so long recognized as the standard authority on the words and usages of the English language. In introducing it to the public the publishers say: "The great work of Noah Webster, of which the publication has been carried on by our house for more than forty years, has received from time to time a succession of revisions by the most competent scholars, by which it has been kept abreast of the swift growth of the language. In the International Dictionary we offer to the public a new revision, the product of the labor of a large corps of workers during more than ten years. Of the present book it may be said, in a word, that in the thoroughness and completeness of its reconstruction it surpasses even the edition of 1864. We have, at various times, in the intervals of the great revisions, added supplements and appendices, but in a broad view it may be said that three dictionaries have been successively constructed upon the foundation laid by Dr. Webster. The first was the book of 1847, which was little more than the original work of 1828 brought from two volumes into one, pruned of some excrescences, and with moderate additions. The next was the book of 1864, in which the more scientific principles of modern lexicography were applied and a large store of additional matter, partly gleaned from old authorities and partly afforded by the world's advance, was included. Following the several supplements by which that book has been enlarged, we

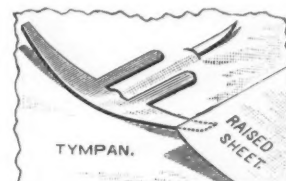
now present Webster's International Dictionary, which embodies substantially the amplification and enrichment of the language during another generation as it has been noted by a wide and close scrutiny, and registered by scientific methods with scholarly conscientiousness and vast labor."

MEGILL'S FLEXIBLE GAUGE PIN.

For some time past printers and pressmen have often wished they had a side gauge that could be used directly under the gripper or between the platen and roller-ways; one that nothing could smash; one that was high enough to feed curly sheets to; one that would help remove the sheets from the platen, and one that could be used when printing plates on patent blocks without breaking. They now have it in the new pin described in this article. The most striking and important feature of this new gauge-pin is its wonderful adaptation as a side gauge, as it can be used directly under the gripper without injuring either, and the elasticity of the spring-arms is guaranteed to last as long as the pin itself.



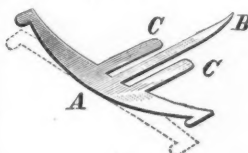
A



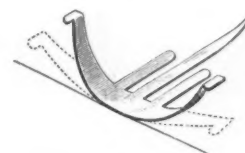
B

Cut A shows the No. 4 pin set for feeding. The gripper, when it descends, will press the spring-arms flat, and thus, being unobstructed, will grasp the sheet. The metal is very thin and yields readily under light pressure, but if there should be any tendency to bear off it can be very easily counteracted by cutting a sheet or two out from under it. The pin will not move if properly secured; a short slit made with knife along in front of the gauge and the edge raised against it, will effectually prevent this, and also avoid any chance of feeding under it. Should the sheet be very small and a narrower gauge desired, one of the arms may be bent so as to lie flat on the tympan, or it may be cut off. The pin is made of extra flexible quality brass, and is capable of being changed in shape, but not to be bent sharp. The attaching parts are embossed to stiffen them.

Cut B shows the same pin acting as a sheet lifter. This feature will enable the feeder to take hold of the sheet between his thumb and forefinger and remove it quickly without smutting.



C



D

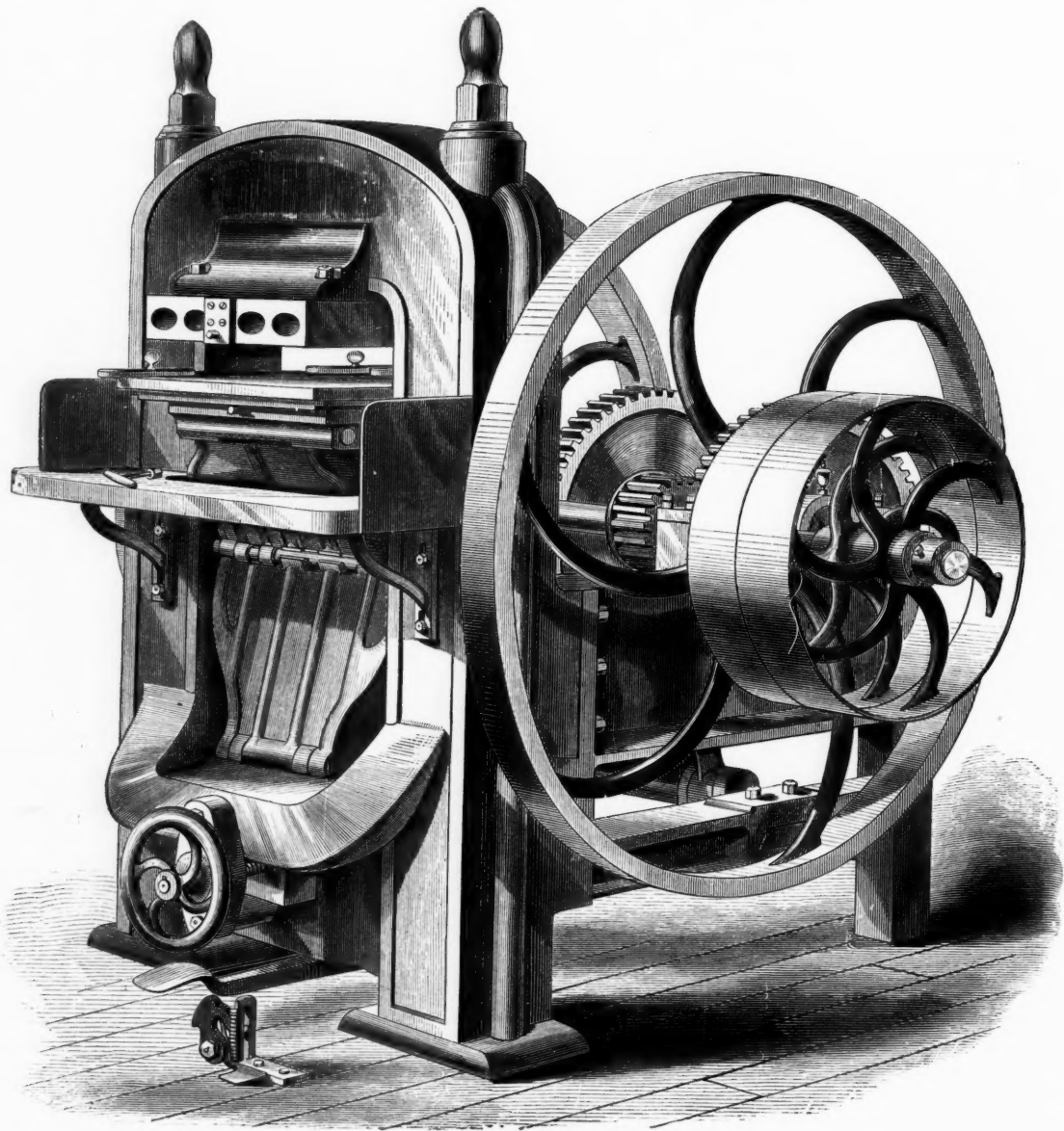
Cut C shows the No. 1 pin, which is the same as the No. 4, except that it has lips or projections at the ends of the spring-arms to keep the sheets down. It can be used almost anywhere the No. 4 can. But the No. 3, shown in Cut D, owing to its extreme height of curvature, will not flatten except to rise only half way up again, and is consequently suitable only as a bottom gauge, or, when the gripper does not strike it, as a side gauge. This will be found excellent in feeding sheets that curl and refuse to go down flat, especially where the margin of the sheet is narrow. The furniture, of course, will come in contact with No. 3, but being lower than the type will press it only part way down, in which case it will return to its original height. The dotted outline indicates the degree of descent. The ends of No. 3 are bent, but should be used opposite level furniture.

These pins have many advantages, which can only be discovered when they are put into practical use. They are fully protected by patent. Put up assorted, all sizes, in a box, and sold for 75 cents per dozen. Edward L. Megill is the patentee and manufacturer, 60 Duane street, New York.

SANBORN'S No. 12 EMBOSSEING AND INKING PRESS.

This is a machine with an improved inking attachment for inking book covers. It has all the advantages of the embosser, and will either ink, emboss, gold stamp or blind stamp. The bed is provided with adjustable gauges, and particularly suited to color work. The inking attachment is considered by good binders the most serviceable and satisfactory, in every way, of any heretofore introduced. Its action is rapid, yet thoroughly effective, and perfect distribution is always obtained. It has fewer parts than any other similar attachment and not being complicated, is not easily gotten out of order. The inker is

Among others, the following well-known firms have it in use: W. J. Wilson & Co., Boston; H. M. Plimpton & Co., Boston; Ephraim Adams, Boston; A. J. Cox & Co. (two), Chicago; W. B. Conkey, Chicago; Illinois Printing & Binding Co., Chicago; Donohue & Henneberry, Chicago; Horace O'Donoghue, Chicago; Lamonte, O'Donnell & Co., Chicago; Ohio Valley Printing & Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati; Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati; Lauer & Mattill, Cleveland; William Schake Bindery, Cleveland; Forest City Bookbindery, Cleveland; Barr & Dinwiddie Printing & Binding Co., Greenville, New Jersey; Plimpton Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Connecticut; National Blank Book Co., Holyoke, Massachusetts; Harry C. Travis, Minneapolis;



NO. 13 EMBOSSEING PRESS.

operated by a separate cam, and started or stopped at will by means of a special foot-treadle in front of press. But a few moments are necessary to cool the steam head for inking. The construction of the machine throughout is such that an accident is next to an impossibility. Special care is paid to the entire fitting of all the parts of the press, so that true register and positive accuracy of the work is assured.

Particular attention is called to the accessibility of the working parts of this press. The principal parts are open to instant inspection, an important point easily understood.

This machine will do the heaviest kind of book embossing and inking.

P. F. Collier (two), New York; J. J. Little & Co., New York; T. J. Cagney Bindery Co., New York; J. G. Shaw Blank Book Co., New York; Henry Altemus, Philadelphia; Hubbard Bros., Philadelphia; J. W. Paul & Co., Philadelphia; A. J. Holman & Co., Philadelphia; Oldach & Mergenthaler, Philadelphia; Miller Bible & Publishing House (Limited), Philadelphia; Historical Publishing Co., Philadelphia; H. L. Beldin, Springfield, Massachusetts; Becktold & Co., St. Louis; C. B. Woodward & Co., St. Louis; Government Printing Office, Washington.

No. 13 EMBOSSEING PRESS.

This is a new machine, a correct illustration of which is herewith presented, capable of sustaining the greatest pressure

possible. It is used for embossing and gilding large surfaces on cardboard or any thin, solid substance, and is the most massive, strong and powerful machine ever introduced. It has two large and heavy fly-wheels, two gun-iron toggles, double gear pinions of gun-metal and is in every way fully equal to all modern requirements.

Among others using them are Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, A. J. Cox & Co., bookbinders, Chicago, the Forbes Lithographing Company, Boston, and the Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati.

Both are manufactured by the well known firm of George H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

DICKINSON TYPEFOUNDRY SPECIMENS.

In another part of this issue we print two pages from the above foundry, which show the popular Quaint and Quaint Open, the Algonquin and Algonquin Ornamented, the Skjald series and the Grady series, all of which have had a large sale and proved to be especially useful faces. The Quaint and Quaint Open, and the Algonquin and Algonquin Ornamented, work well together in colors, the register being perfect, and enable the printer to secure a pretty effect in many jobs. The Skjald is simply the Typothetæ with a lower case, and offices having the latter letter need order only the caps of Skjald, as the fonts line perfectly. The Grady commends itself where a plain, readable condensed letter is required, having enough ornamentation to permit of its being used in fancy jobwork.

A PARTNER WANTED—A first-class practical printer to take half interest in an office showing about \$10,000 business last year. Rent \$40 a month. Central location in Denver, Colorado. Has three job presses, paper cutter, 800 pounds body type, over 100 fonts job type, etc., all on point system. No incumbrance; present debts and accounts to be settled by present owner. It is a splendid opening for a steady, active man who understands his business. \$1,500 will take it. Address "H," care Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Illinois.

EVERY YOUNG PRINTER should have a copy of "THE PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages. Price, \$1. By H. G. Bishop. Also "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION," and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, Box 1061, Oneonta, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them.

FOR SALE—Job printing office; one of the best equipped, medium sized job offices in a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants in Ohio. Established trade. Ill health cause for selling. Address "ART GOTHIC," care INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

FOR SALE—On easy terms with security, a successful and well-established job printing and newspaper plant, the leading Sunday paper of the city, and a weekly edition having an old-established country circulation. Presses, machinery, and material in first-class condition. Newspaper dress almost new. Circulation 4,000. Population of city 45,000. Reasons for sale, business engagements in the West. Address BRADY & WOODS, Erie, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—Printing office, containing 4-horse power engine and boiler; 10 by 15 Golding jobber; paper cutter, and full assortment of job and body type. Terms reasonable. Address MRS. F. M. McLEAN, Rutland, Vermont.

OF COURSE!—We can give them away, but we have only a few more of the complete unbound sets of "American Printers' Specimen Exchange" (4 volumes) at \$3.75. The balance, 10 volumes, we are going to bind and hold at \$10 each, and they are worth twice as much. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y.

SPECIMENS CHEAP—Full unbound set (4 volumes) of the *American Printers' Specimen Exchange*, at \$3.75 by express; or one sample volume (no choice allowed) at 60 cents, postpaid, and the balance of the set at \$1.10 per volume, postpaid. Will then bind one or all the volumes at \$2. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

WANTED—A partner. An A1 man with small capital. An excellent opportunity. Address "KENT THE PRINTER," Utica, New York.

WANTED—Every printer and pressman to know the "Practical Printer" is the best and cheapest work on printing, in all its branches, now on the market. Price 25 cents, postpaid. J. W. ALEXANDER & CO., 17 Griswold street, Cleveland, Ohio.

PRESSMEN!

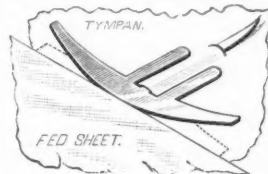
EUREKA OVERLAY KNIVES.

The undersigned have succeeded in producing a knife for cutting overlays, etc., which will give satisfaction. Will outlast twenty erasers, and is sold by mail at less than the price of one.

Send address and 25 cents to GEO. FERGUSON & CO., 860 Sixth avenue, New York City.

THE NEW SIDE-GAUGE.

FOR ALL JOB PRESSES.



FIRST ever invented for the purpose, and offered to the trade at so low a price as to make it look as though it was a sham. But it will do wonders, and when we think how often we have wanted a side-gauge that we could use without dispensing with the gripper, we are surprised that it was not thought of before; and then to be presented in such a simple form, and in a single piece of metal! It can be crowded right between the gripper and the tympan without smashing, losing its elasticity, or bearing off the gripper. Don't you believe it? You will as soon as you try them. You will also find in them many more uses too numerous to mention in an advertisement; and all for the small sum of

75c. per Dozen, assorted shapes. 25c. per set of three.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND BY THE INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER,

E. L. MEGILL, 60 Duane Street, NEW YORK.

ASK FOR THE FLEXIBLE GAUGE PINS.



*The Original and Only
Patented Ink Reducer in
the World!*

Warranted to instantly reduce all kinds of Printing Inks, no matter what color, or how old or stiff, to any consistency required, without in the least affecting their color and make them work clear, free and easy on any kind of press or stock the hottest day in summer when rollers are soft and sticky, or the coldest day in winter without fire or washing rollers. INKOLEUM makes all inks mixed with it dry quick and glossy on paper without off-setting—but never dries on rollers—and prevents paper from pulling or sticking to form. As a reducer for tint printing INKOLEUM works miracles, as the most delicate shades and tints can be produced with ink mixed to the thinness of cream, causing it to cover perfectly without clogging the finest lines, and as it is never gummy like varnish, it dries instantly, enabling one or more tints or colors to follow at once without off-set. Inks of any color or kind left on rollers over night will work or wash up readily in the morning, by simply applying a few drops of INKOLEUM with your finger. A trial will convince any pressman. **Beware of Infringements.** Accept no imitation said to be just as good as INKOLEUM. **Price only 50 Cents.** For sale everywhere. For bruises or burns apply INKOLEUM freely and relief is instantaneous. Put up only by

ELECTRINE MFG. CO., St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A.

SIMPLE.

PRACTICAL.

Another Step Forward in "The Art Preservative of All Arts."

FREER'S COLOR ATTACHMENT

(PATENTED SEPTEMBER 23, 1890.)

FOR CYLINDER PRINTING PRESSES,

For Printing Advertisements, Tints,
Jobwork, etc., etc., in

DIFFERENT COLORS AT ONE IMPRESSION.

ATTACHABLE TO ALL DRUM CYLINDERS.

For Prices, Samples and further particulars, address

W. E. FREER & Co.

MANUFACTURERS,

38 WEST MAIN STREET,

NORWALK, OHIO.



THE ROSBACK IMPROVED PERFORATOR

Has many points of
superiority
over other Machines.

Send for new Descriptive
Circular and Price List.

F. P. ROSBACK,
MANUFACTURER,

Successor to ROSBACK & REED,

37, 39, 41 South Canal St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

MANUFACTURED UNDER PATENTS 237,825 AND 240,099.

THE CUSSONS CALENDAR PAD

REQUIRES NEITHER EYELET NOR WIRE STITCH,

But simply has to be glued or pasted to the calendar card. Small sizes ready gummed and as easily attached as postage stamps. Manufactured by special machinery, and cost no more than the common kind. Twelve sizes now ready.

CUSSONS, MAY & CO., Glen Allen, Va.

COUNTING MACHINES.

Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.

THE S. K. WHITE
Paging & Numbering
Machines

With Automatic
Air tight Ink Fountains for each color.
Serial Alphabet Attachment
Serial Alphabet Attachment

Superior in Mechanical Construction and without a competitor.

EARL B. SMITH
Proprietor,
215 Dearborn St. Room 702
CHICAGO, Illinois.

For all Job Printing where Consecutive, Alternate or Repeated Numbering is required.

Thumb screw Repeaters, etc.

Foot and combined Foot & Power Machines

Chicago, Ill. - 102 - N. 530

For lithographers Park National Bank

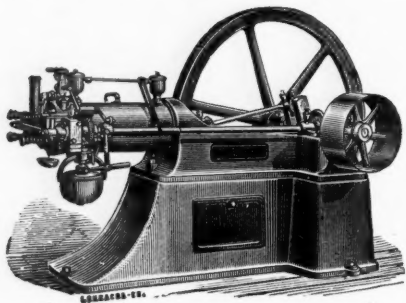
Serial No. A67328

Otto Gas Engine Works,

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Branch Office—151 Monroe Street, Chicago.

OVER 28,000 IN USE



Our OTTO GAS ENGINES are fast superseding all other power in printing establishments. They have no boiler, and are clean, safe, economical and reliable.

SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 HORSEPOWER.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 ANY OTHER GAS ENGINE.
Per Cent LESS GAS than DOING THE SAME WORK.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

INCORPORATED 1877.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co.

CINCINNATI.

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC

INKSOLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST
RELIABLE HOUSE IN
THE WEST.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK.

BROWN FOLDING

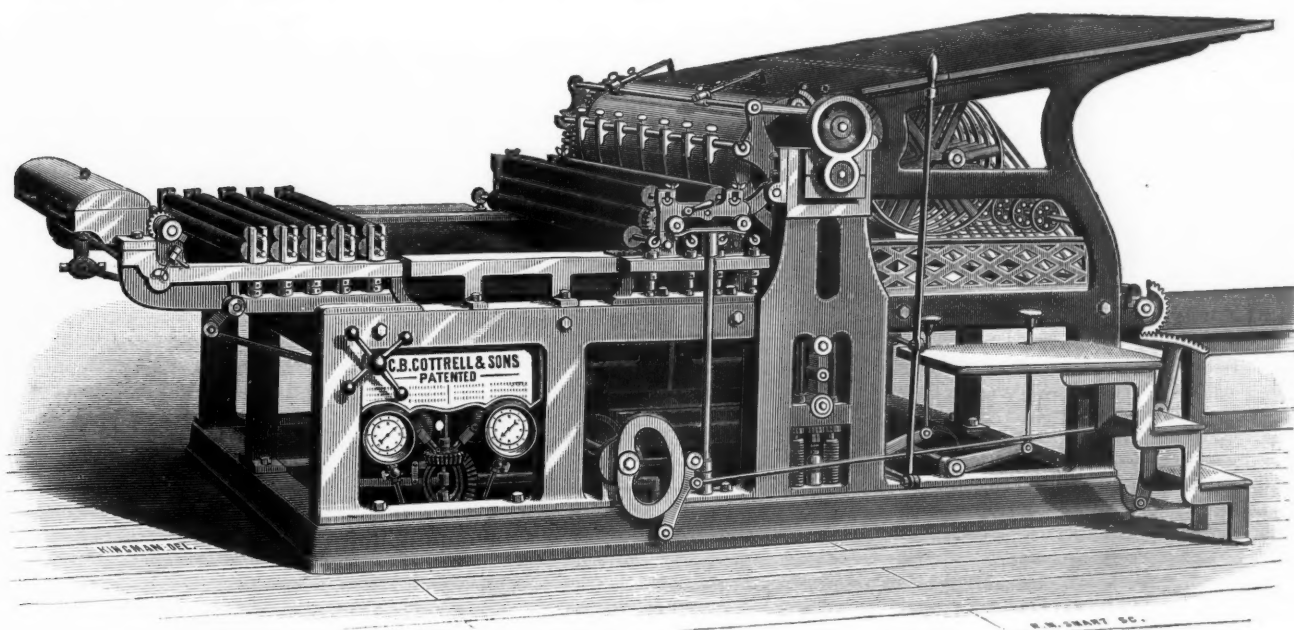
MACHINE CO.
ERIE, PA.
Manufacturers of all kinds
FOLDING MACHINES

BARTLETT & CO. N.Y.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS'

Two-Revolution Four-Roller Press.

NEW SERIES.



THIS machine is adapted to printing book work of all kinds, illustrated catalogues and color work; it will register perfectly, is easily handled, and can be run at high speeds, making it the most economical press in the market. We also build a Two-Roller Two-Revolution Press, with rack and cam distribution, or with rack, cam and table distribution. Send for our special catalogue of Two-Revolution Presses.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A CYLINDER PRESS, WRITE US FOR ESTIMATES,
AS WE BUILD ALL STYLES OF PRESSES.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS,

MANUFACTORY: WESTERLY, R. I.

MAIN OFFICE:

No. 8 Spruce St., New York.

CHICAGO OFFICE:

No. 292 Dearborn Street.

D. H. CHAMPLIN, Western Manager.

THE ROUTING MACHINE we make is particularly adapted to photo-engravers' use. Not that its peculiarities unfit it for the requirements of electrotypers and wood or brass engravers. On the contrary, it runs so easily at a high speed that it will cut zinc or brass more readily than an ordinary machine will rout soft type metal, and consequently cuts metal more easily yet. If you wish circulars, or information regarding any tools and materials used in electrotyping, stereotyping or photo-engraving, let us hear from you.

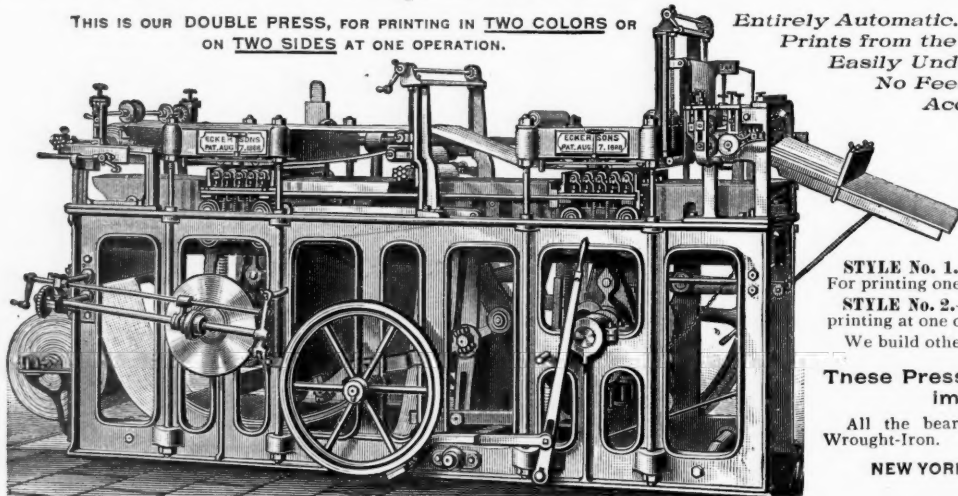
CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, Jr.,

303-305 NORTH THIRD STREET,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

ECKERSON JOB PRESSES.

THIS IS OUR DOUBLE PRESS, FOR PRINTING IN TWO COLORS OR ON TWO SIDES AT ONE OPERATION.



Entirely Automatic.

Prints from the Roll.

Easily Understood.

No Feeders Needed.

Accurate Impression.

Solidly Constructed.

Rolls Form Perfectly.

Prints in Two Colors.

Cuts, Counts and Stacks.

Prints on Two Sides

Nothing Can Beat It.

STYLE No. 1.—Four sizes, 8 x 12, 11 x 15, 13 x 19, 19 x 26. For printing one side only.

STYLE No. 2.—Three sizes, 11 x 15, 13 x 19, 19 x 26. For printing at one operation on two sides or in two colors.

We build other sizes to order.

These Presses run from 3,000 to 6,000 impressions per hour.

All the bearing parts are made of Steel or best Wrought-Iron.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 30 BEEKMAN STREET.
WORKS: COHOES, N. Y.

For Particulars and Prices, address **THE ECKERSON PRINTING PRESS CO., Oneonta, N. Y.**



THERE will be a time when you want a NICE JOB OF PRINTING or some FIRST-CLASS BINDING. When that time comes write to

THE HENRY O. SHEPARD COMPANY,

181-187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

THEY CAN DO IT IN A STYLE THAT WILL PLEASE YOU.

THE INLAND PRINTER is a specimen of their work.

LOOKING FORWARD.



A GLANCE AT WHAT VOLUME VIII OF THE INLAND PRINTER IS TO BE.

THIS TIME we beg to announce our plans for the next volume. Beginning with the October, 1890, issue, THE INLAND PRINTER starts its eighth volume. Ever since the first number of this magazine was issued, it has been the aim of its publishers to improve it and make it *the best* publication of its kind extant. That this endeavor has been carried out successfully one glance at the September, 1890, issue, or a bound copy of Volume VII will prove. Volume VIII will be in many respects superior to those of previous years. The colored inserts, and all special features that have made THE INLAND PRINTER so popular, will be continued, and many new features added to make it still more attractive and welcome in offices in every part of the world. A series of articles on Shorthand, written expressly for THE INLAND PRINTER, will be begun in an early issue, and continued from month to month. The method of shorthand described in these articles is new, and has never before been made public. This feature alone will be worth the subscription price. Instruction in engraving, stereotyping, etc., as well as practical lessons in all that pertains to the printer's art, will be given space in its pages. Its editorials, contributed articles, correspondence, specimens of typography, answers to correspondents, engravings, trade news, etc., will, as heretofore, receive special attention, and be found instructive and entertaining.

We have hundreds of testimonials from subscribers in all parts of the country, testifying as to the esteem in which they hold THE INLAND PRINTER. We select a few from those recently received, to show the tone of expressions daily reaching this office. It is not possible to publish all, but those on this page echo the sentiments of many others.

Do not fail to renew your subscription if it has expired. Canvass your office or city, and organize a club. Let others know of the benefits to be derived from the careful reading of THE INLAND PRINTER.

\$2.00 A YEAR.

\$1.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.

20 CENTS FOR A SINGLE COPY.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN CLUBS OF SIX OR MORE.

Write at once for any further information, or send on your subscription or club list to

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.

183 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

READ WHAT THEY SAY.

Cannot do without it.—*R. S. Giles, Elizabethtown, Ky.*
Cannot get along without it.—*A. M. Grindell, Mirror Office, Manchester, N. H.*

Your magazine is looked for eagerly and appreciated highly.—*John D. Conway, Printer, Lawrence, Mass.*

Keep THE PRINTER coming my way.—*S. G. Williams, Editor Journal, Rutland, N. Dak.*

I am highly pleased with THE INLAND PRINTER, and wish you continued success.—*J. F. Hughes, Linden, Wis.*

Inclosed find my subscription. I know a good thing when I see it.—*Edmund A. Darling, Pawtucket, R. I.*

THE INLAND is my favorite journal, and I read each one from cover to cover.—*Jno. W. Michael, 817 N. Capital St., Washington, D. C.*

THE INLAND PRINTER is a regular visitor that we look for eagerly every month. It should be in the hands of all printers.—*Edwin F. Gibbs, Madison, Wis.*

We could not live without THE INLAND PRINTER here on the Columbia river.—*Geo. M. Cornwall, Gazette Publishing Co., Cathlamet, Wash.*

I value your interesting journal highly, and could not afford to have it discontinued. I inclose my renewal.—*A. W. C. Finbold, Grand Valley, Ont.*

Inclosed find \$2.00 which kindly place to my credit on INLAND PRINTER—the best printers' journal published.—*H. E. Tuttle, Sawyer & Woodard, Osage, Iowa.*

I am very much pleased with your most excellent journal, and have but one complaint to make, and that is, it comes but once a month.—*Fred. C. Davis, Austin, Tex.*

You need not fear; I desire THE INLAND as much as you may wish to send it. I inclose my subscription. My best wishes for your continued success.—*Z. H. Denison, the Job Printer, Marshall, Mich.*

I have been trying for two years past to live without THE INLAND PRINTER. If you will put my name on your list I won't do it any more. Inclosed find \$2.00 for year's subscription.—*Jas. Aiken, Pub. Gazette, Redwood Falls, Minn.*

Inclosed find \$2.00, for which please continue my name on your subscription books for another year. I consider it invaluable to any printer who has any appreciation of the art. I might fill this page with compliments, but I consider the renewal of a subscription the best manifestation of appreciation.—*Wm. Ferguson, Sec'y New York Typographical Union, No. 6, New York.*

I have subscribed to a great many trade journals in my time, but for originality and usefulness of articles, style of advertisements, presswork, and in fact general get up, have found none to approach THE INLAND PRINTER. The specimens of process work are delightful, and the intricate specimens of rule-work, inserted from time to time, regular eye-openers.—*John Bambridge, Temuka Leader Office, Canterbury, New Zealand.*

THE LEADING ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTRY

Crossep & West
ENGRAVING CO.

911 FILBERT ST. PHILADELPHIA

ENGRAVING FOR ALL PURPOSES AND BY ALL KNOWN METHODS.

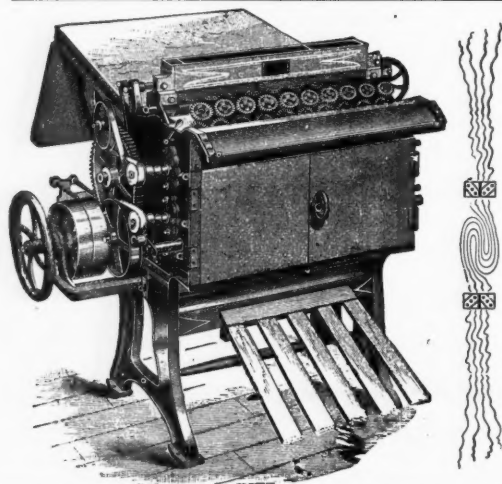
IVES PROCESS—THE PROCESS OF THE FUTURE FOR ALL KINDS OF FINE ILLUSTRATIONS

ELECTRO-TINT
ENGRAVING CO.

ENGRAVINGS IN HALF-TONE ETCHED ON COPPER DIRECT FROM PHOTOGRAPHS. WASH-DRAWINGS. 720 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA. PA.

DESIGNING & REPRODUCTION OF ALL KINDS

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND ESTIMATES.
PROMPTNESS ASSURED.



THE EMMERICH

—IMPROVED—

Bronzing and Dusting Machine.

SIZES:

12x20, 14x25, 16x30, 25x40, 28x44, 34x50, 36x54.

Write for Prices and Particulars.

EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR,

OVER 500 IN USE.

191 & 193 Worth Street, NEW YORK.

HIGHEST AWARD.—Silver Medal awarded at the Sixteenth Annual Exhibition of the M. C. M. A., 1887.

THE H. C. HANSEN POWER IMPROVED Pin-Hole Perforating Machine.

This is my New Pin-Hole Perforating Machine. It has many advantages over all other machines. Will perforate a sheet 26 in. wide any desired length. An excellent feature is that it does the work in less than one-fourth the time of any other machine, being run by hand or steam power.

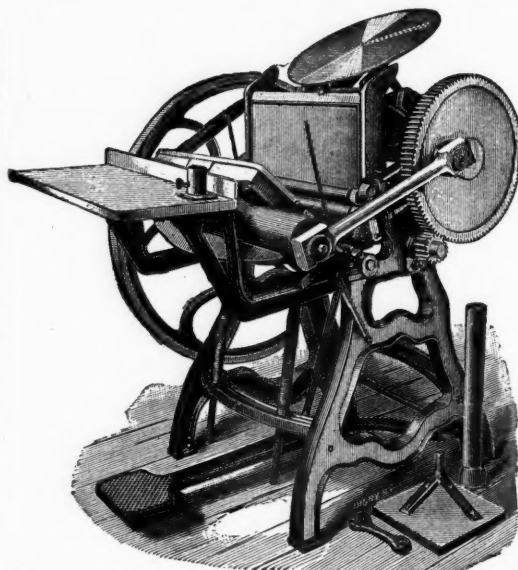


Price,
\$75.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

H. C. HANSEN, 24 & 26 HAWLEY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS



LOWEST PRICES.

BEST WORK.

Chase 6x10 in.; weight, 300 lbs., \$60	Chase 10x15 in., Plain, Throw-off, \$150
" 8x12 " " 600 " 85	" 8x12 " Finished, " 120
" 9x13 " " 725 " 100	" 9x13 " " " 140
" 10x15 " " 1,000 " 135	" 10x15 " " " 190
" 8x12 " Plain, Throw-off, 100	" 11x17 " " " 240
" 9x13 " " " 113	

Steam Fixtures, \$12. Ink Fountain, \$12. Boxed and delivered free in N. Y. City.

Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.

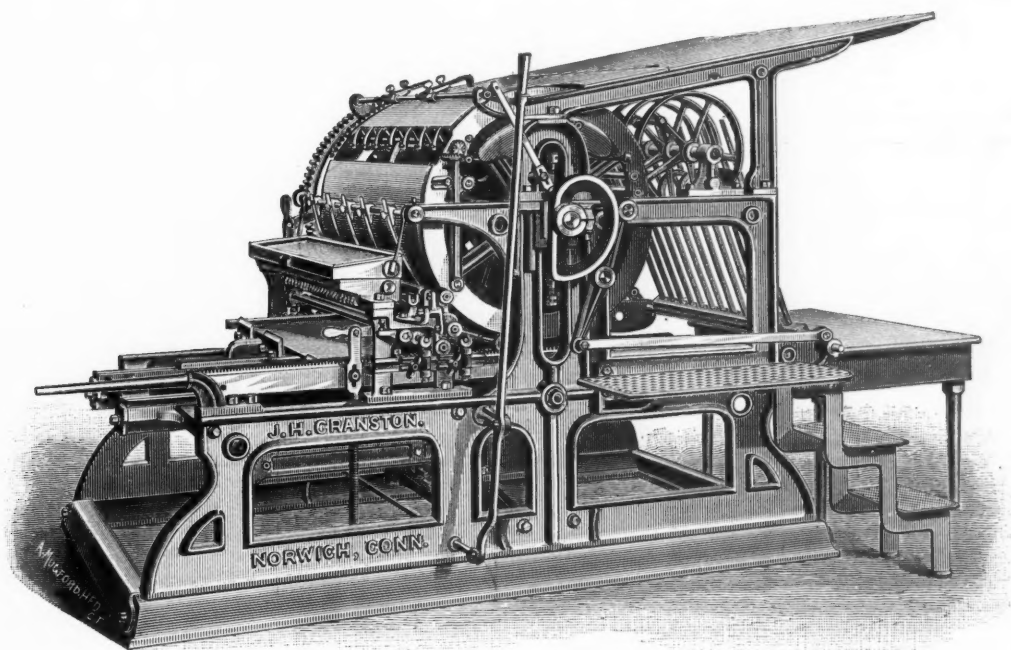
NEW CHAMPION PRESS CO.

A. OLMESDAHL, MANAGER,

Machinists and Manufacturers and Dealers in Job Printing Presses,
No. 41 Centre Street, New York.

THE "CRANSTON," —♦ IMPROVED ♦— NEWSPAPER PRESS

=== A PROFITABLE PRESS FOR PRINTERS ===



AIR SPRINGS.

TAPELESS DELIVERY.

HIGH SPEED.

THIS Press meets the requirements of offices in which the variety of work demands quick adaptation, easy changes and fast speed. It embodies many improvements identified with higher-grade presses, and is furnished at a moderate price.

It is carefully built of the best stock, and its substantial construction insures the least degree of wear.

Its record is unquestioned.

J. H. CRANSTON, MANUFACTURER,

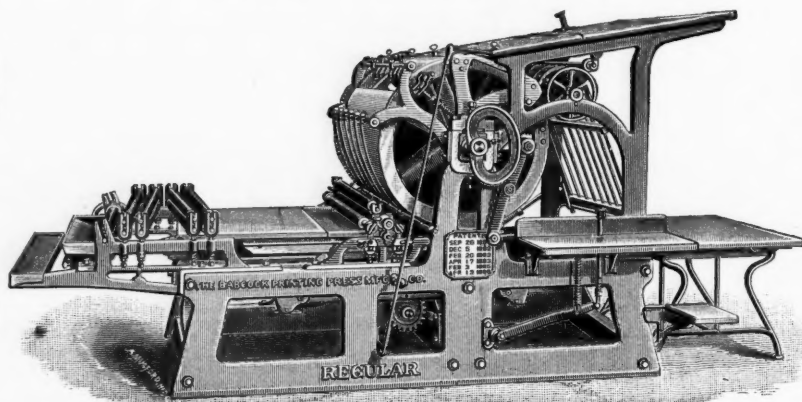
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

NORWICH, CONN.

The Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co.

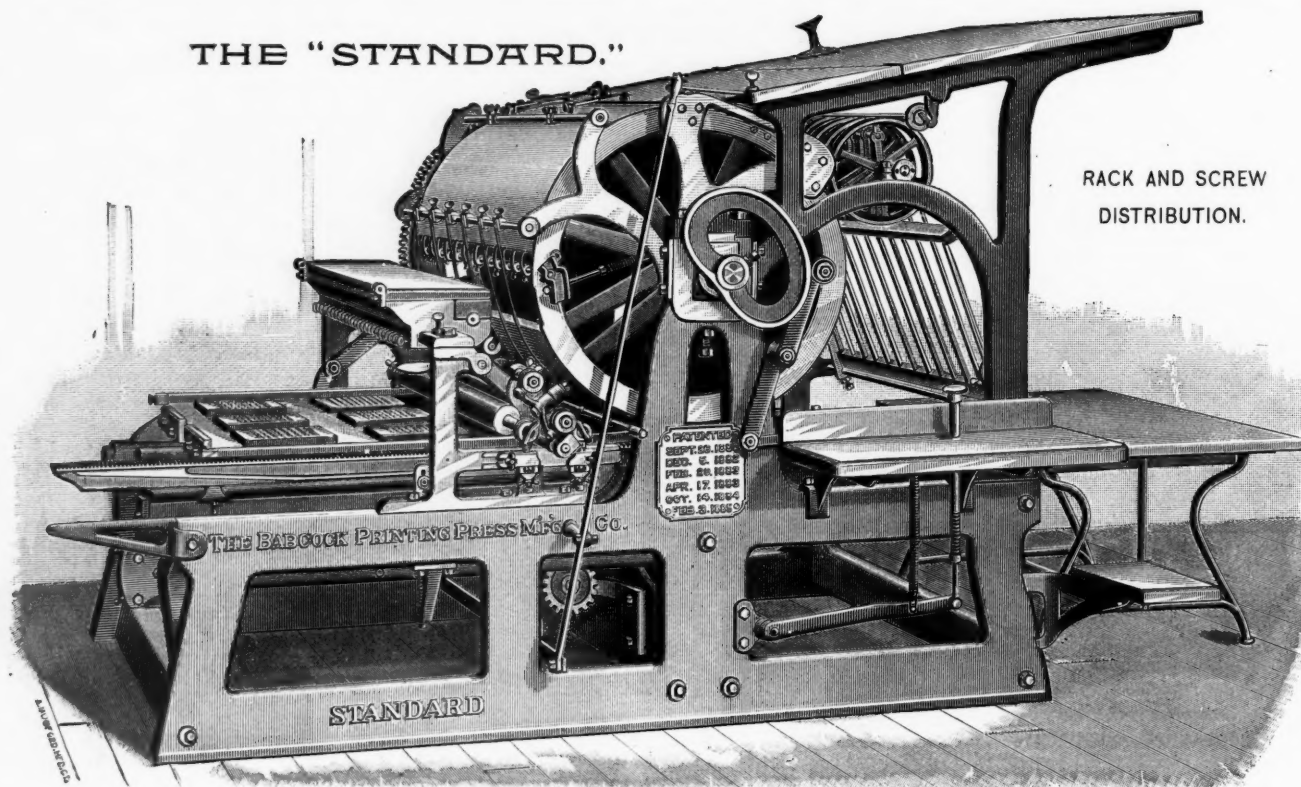
THE "REGULAR."

"Perfect
Inking"
Cut and Color
Press.



Rack Screw
and
Table
Distribution.

THE "STANDARD."



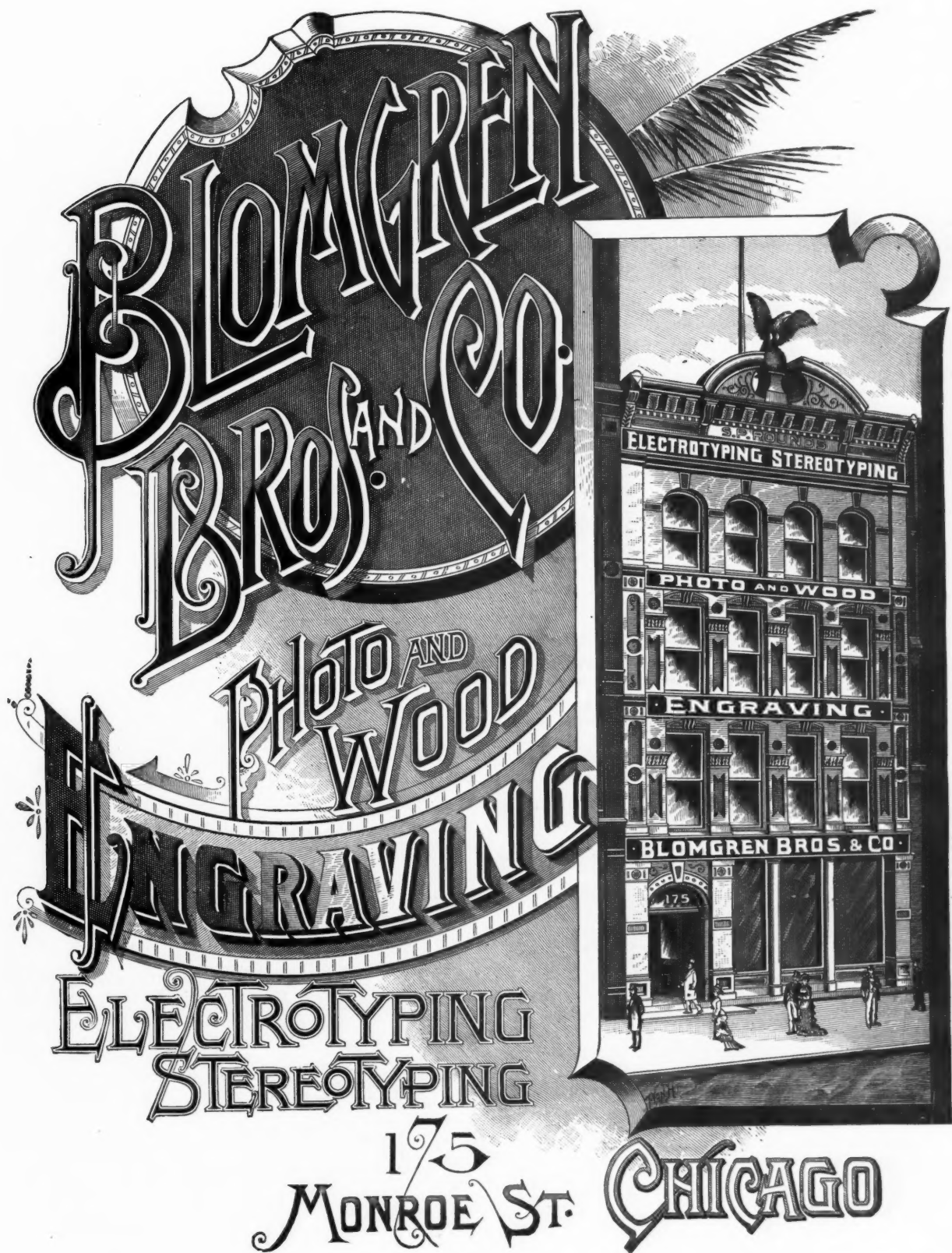
RACK AND SCREW
DISTRIBUTION.

"HIGH FOUNTAIN" BOOK AND JOB PRESS.


Main Office and Works: NEW LONDON, CONN.

New York Office: 9 & 10 Tribune Building.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, General Western Agents, 115 & 117 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.



BLOMGREN
BROS. & CO.
PHOTO AND
WOOD
ENGRAVING
ELECTROTYPING
STEREOTYPING
175
MONROE ST. CHICAGO



THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY



337 DEARBORN STREET.

CHICAGO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**COPPER
AMALGAM
TYPE**

THE BEST MADE.

AND DEALERS IN

Printers' Machinery, Supplies, Etc.

CURRENT DISCOUNTS ON TYPE AND BRASS RULE.

30 PER CENT discount on Job and Display Type and Brass Rule.

25 PER CENT discount on Roman Type.

For cash with order we allow 5 per cent additional discount, as also for cash in ten days from regular customers.

PIELPS, DALTON & CO.

"GET THE BEST" IS A MOTTO THAT HAS INDUCED PRINTERS TO BRING US PROSPERITY IN THE PAST AND PRESENT, AND PROMISES A MUCH LARGER SUCCESS IN THE FUTURE.

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY

WHEN AN INTELLIGENT PRINTER WANTS TO PURCHASE MATERIAL, HE ALWAYS BUYS FROM A FOUNDRY WHOSE STANDING IS A GUARANTEE FOR THE QUALITY OF ITS TYPE, BRASS RULE, ETC.

150 CONGRESS ST. BOSTON

The only safe way to meet competition is to reduce the cost of production by using improved and rapid machinery.

PRESSES.

The Gilding Jobber.

Rapid and powerful; perfect ink distribution, convenient impression throw-off and adjustment. Sizes, 8 x 12, 10 x 15, 12 x 18, 15 x 21 inches. Speed, 1,500 to 3,000 per hour.

The Pearl.

Balanced platen movement; strong and light running; unequalled for speed. Sizes, 5 x 8, 7 x 11, 9 x 14 inches. Largest size with throw-off. Speed, 2,000 to 3,300 per hour.

Fairhaven Cylinder.

Compact, strongly built; can be run easily either by hand or steam power, and has impression throw-off. Speed, 1,200 per hour. No. 6, 31 x 46, \$900.

TOOLS.

Little Giant Rule Cutters and Shapers, Lead Cutters, Rule Curvers and Miterers, Card Cutters, Wire Stitchers, Mailing Machines, Numbering Machines, Punches, Eyeletting Machines, Perforators, Bellows, Tablet Presses, Brushes, Galleys, Imposing Stones, Quoins, Mallets, Planers, Tweezers, Bodkins, Comp'g Rules and Sticks.

FURNITURE.

Wood and Steel Run Cabinets, well-made and handsomely finished; Standard News and Job Stands; Poplar Job Stands at special prices; Window Cabinets and Stands, Cases of every pattern, Roller and Galley Cabinets, Wood Furniture and Reglet in yard lengths or labor-saving fonts with Racks, Drying Racks, Galley Cabinets—anything made of wood and useful to printers.

A NEW SIZE OF AN OLD FAVORITE.

PEARL PRESS No. 5.

Size, 9 x 14 inside Chase.

Price, \$180.

Possesses all the good points of the smaller sizes, and the following

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Throw-Off—Convenient and easy of operation.

Reversing Disk—Giving a more even ink distribution.

Balanced Treadle—An aid to easy kicking.

Roller Drawer—With rack for six rollers.

UNSURPASSED
FOR STRENGTH, SPEED,
CAPACITY
AND THOROUGHNESS OF
CONSTRUCTION.

For Sale by Leading Dealers.



"OWL BRAND" INKS.

Art Tones—Large variety of beautiful tones, unequalled for producing rich, artistic effects. Gold Size—That will work freely and adhere firmly to any stock, drying with a bright and permanent gloss. Gold Ink—A perfect substitute for bronze on low-priced work. Copying Inks—Work easily and copy well. Typewriter Inks—Blue, Green and Purple. Colored Inks of every shade and color, put up in screw-top cans and collapsible tubes. Blacks—Unapproached for density of color and working qualities. Outline—Reduces the stiffest ink quickly, and preserves the elasticity of rollers. Bronze Powders—Our own importation.

TYPE.

Largest stock and best variety of type in the country. The best productions of all leading foundries. Special agency for the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. and Benton's Self-Spacing Type.

BINDERS' CEMENT.

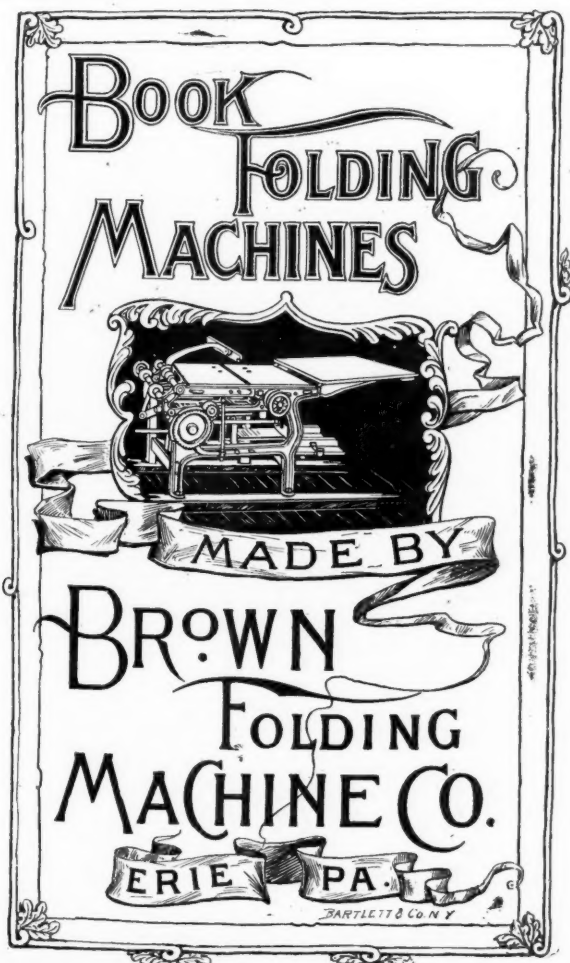
Elastic, Liquid, stronger than glue; always ready for use. It greatly lessens the labor of tabulating.

SUPPLIES.

Steam Engines, Electric and Water Motors; Challenge, Advance and Acme Paper Cutters, or any other pattern desired; Standing and Proof Presses; Felt and Rubber Blankets, Press Board, Cutter Sticks, Stereotype Blocks, Sponges, Accurate Wrought and Cast Iron Chases, etc.

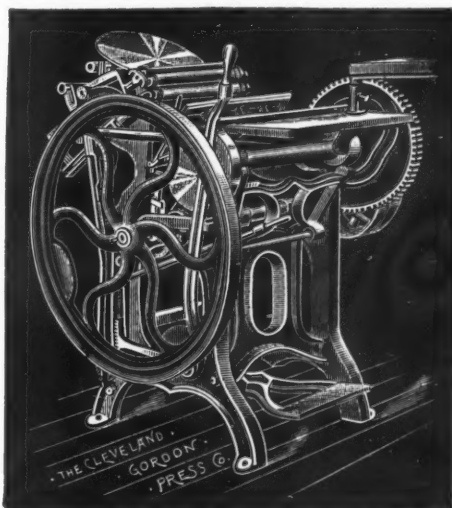
ORDERS FOR COMPLETE OFFICES—newspaper or job—selected from our catalogue, filled in from one to three days.

GOLDING & CO. . . . MANUFACTURERS . . . Boston, Mass.



CLEVELAND GORDON PRESS Co.

71 & 73 ONTARIO ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.



Best and most improved Old Style Gordon Press made. Has Roller Suspension (entirely new feature) that holds the rollers from running down over the form, at the same time keeps them moving over the ink plate for distribution; also equipped with Self-Locking Throw-Off.

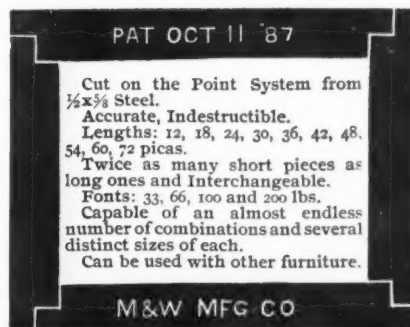
Unequaled for speed, ease of operating and quality of work produced. Every Press guaranteed.

PRICE LIST.

Size	7 x 11	inside of	chase with	Throw-Off	.....	\$150.00
"	8 x 12	"	"	"	.....	165.00
"	10 x 15	"	"	"	.....	250.00
"	11 x 17	"	"	"	.....	300.00
			Steam Fixtures	.....		\$15.00

Securely boxed and delivered on board cars or boat at Cleveland.

L. S. STEEL FURNITURE

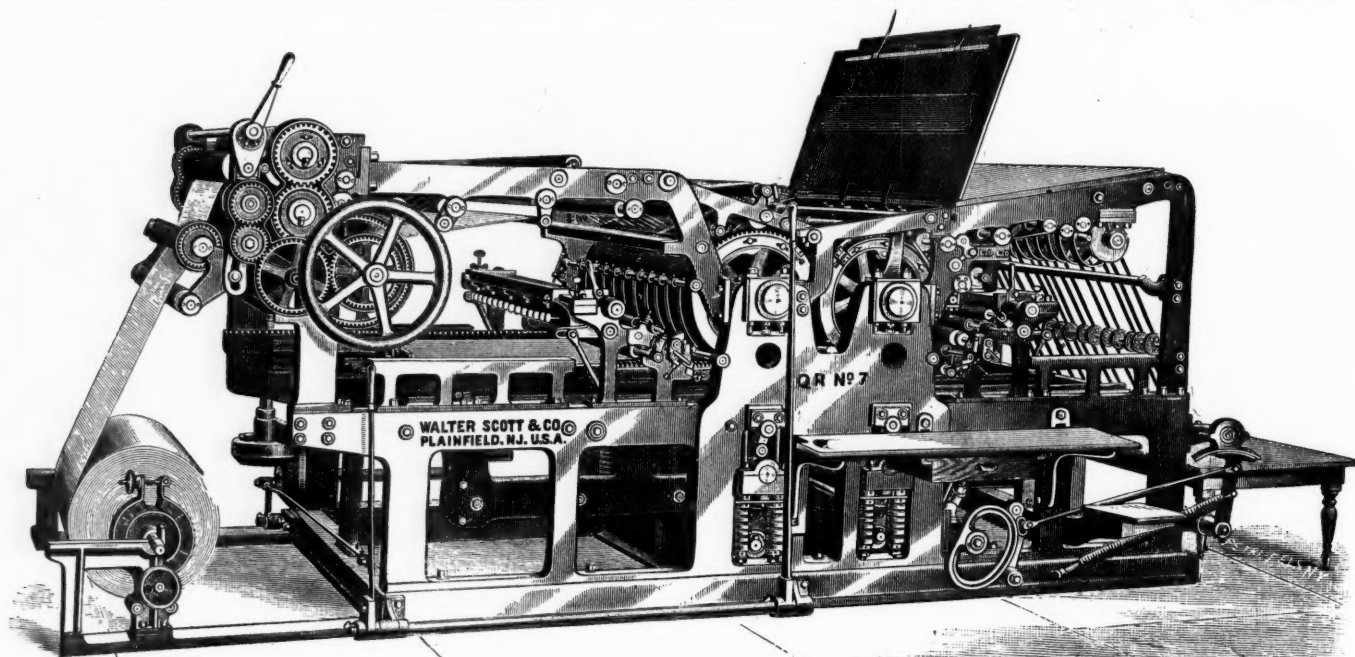


• Goes many times further for bookwork than metal furniture.
Is used much quicker and lasts forever.

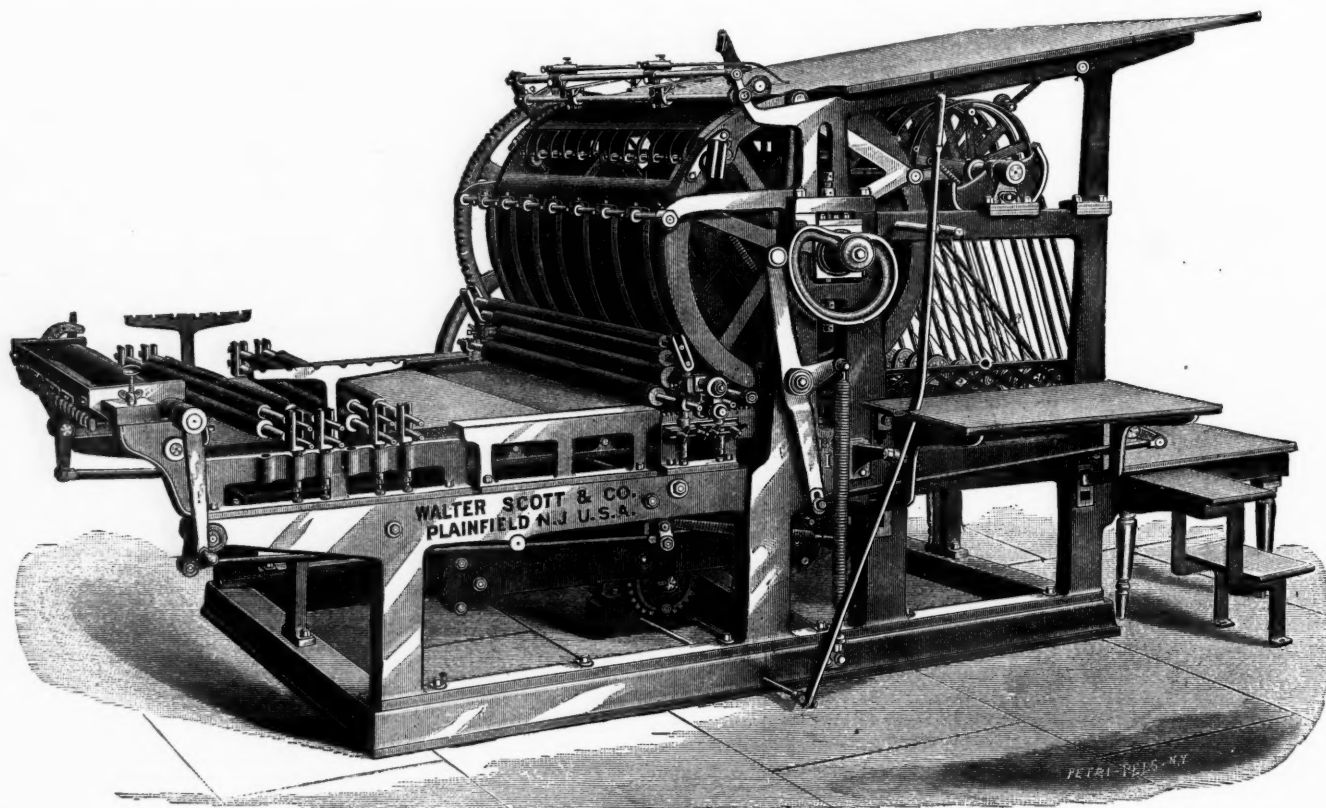
Several tons sold before it was six weeks old, among orders being Government Printing Office, 500 lbs. ; Louisville Courier Journal Job Printing Co., 200 lbs. ; Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., Baltimore, 200 lbs.

It can be used with our Skeleton Steel Furniture in larger sizes, made in same style for big blank work. Highly appreciated wherever used.

MORGANS & WILCOX MFG. CO.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.



Class Q R.—THE SCOTT FLAT BED PERFECTING PRESS, WITH ROLL FEED. Works any size sheet. Speed, 1,600 impressions per hour on both sides. Folders can be attached. Also make same machine with four form rollers and table distribution.



Class I.—THE SCOTT SINGLE-CYLINDER BOOK AND JOB, WITH TABLE DISTRIBUTION.

WALTER SCOTT & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING MACHINERY,

New York Office—Times Building.

— PLAINFIELD, N. J.

J. W. OSTRANDER, 77 and 79 Jackson St., Chicago, WESTERN AGENT.